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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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[90]

No. 17,693. 號八十九百六千七萬一第 日五十月二十年亥甲 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1915. 五拜禮 號九十二月正年四國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.
TO DEPART.
Jan. 29th.—Europe via Siberia, at 10 a.m.,
per s.s. VILLE DE LA CROIX.
Jan. 29th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden,
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2 p.m.,
per s.s. NUBIA.
Jan. 30th.—Europe via Siberia, at 9 a.m.,
per s.s. CHENAN.
Feb. 4th.—Philippines Islands and Japan
via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle, Wash., and United
Kingdom via Canada, at 1 p.m.,
per s.s. PANAMA MARU.
Feb. 4th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. YINGKOW.
Feb. 8th.—Philippine Islands, Japan via
Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States,
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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [57]

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K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [91]

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No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1914. [92]

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LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
10.00 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 15 " "
2.15 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.
Every Quarter-Hour.
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7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1914. [95]

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SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE VIA DAIREN.
TIME TABLE
(Effective from May 1st, 1914, to April 30th, 1915.)
THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining, and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Mail Steamer Service by the s.s. SAKAKI MARU and KOBE MARU (each Equipped with Wireless Telegraph) as follows:—
NORTH BOUND.

Connecting at Dairen with	Wagon-Lite	Express	For	From	Time
Shanghai (S.M.S. Train)	Permanently	Mojo	Mojo	Shanghai	8.30
Dairen (S.M.S. Train)	Permanently	Mojo	Mojo	Dairen	11.30
Changchun (S.M.S. Train)	Permanently	Mojo	Mojo	Changchun	14.30
Changchun (S.M.S. Train)	Permanently	Mojo	Mojo	Changchun	17.30

SOUTH BOUND.

Connecting at Dairen with	Wagon-Lite	Express	For	From	Time
Shanghai (S.M.S. Train)	Permanently	Mojo	Mojo	Shanghai	8.30
Dairen (S.M.S. Train)	Permanently	Mojo	Mojo	Dairen	11.30
Changchun (S.M.S. Train)	Permanently	Mojo	Mojo	Changchun	14.30
Changchun (S.M.S. Train)	Permanently	Mojo	Mojo	Changchun	17.30

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.E. Time.
The above facts do not include the Express Train North Fee.
* With regard to the above Time Table, the Four Express Trains per week connecting two each way with the Russian State Expresses are temporarily suspended, owing to the partial suspension of the Trans-Siberian Passenger Traffic on account of the European War.
The Two Weekly Express Trains connecting one each way with the Wagon-Lite Expresses, all Ordinary Trains, and the Two Dairen-Shanghai Direct Mail Steamers will remain in operation as above.
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GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350 feet	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 "	24 "	34 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"WADADOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	13,000 tons.	550 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	400 feet.	550 feet.	66 "
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 "	66 "	26 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 "	26 "	26 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.
HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimoda).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

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Length on Keel Blocks	368 feet 0 inch.	56 "	7 "
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 "	56 "	7 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "	25 "	7 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 10 tons weight.
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SOLE REPRESENTATIVES.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [33]

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Telegrams—Rosewood. Telephone No. 1463. P.O. Box No. 639.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1914. [51]

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Every Kind for Electrical Use.
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TEL. NO. 810. No. 20, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [98]

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LIMITED.
Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.
Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, Scott's, A.I. and Watkins'.
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Hongkong, 27th June, 1914. [54]

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THE HONG KONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [16]

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TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
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Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.
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Telegraphic address: "COMFORT." [20]

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P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager. [99]

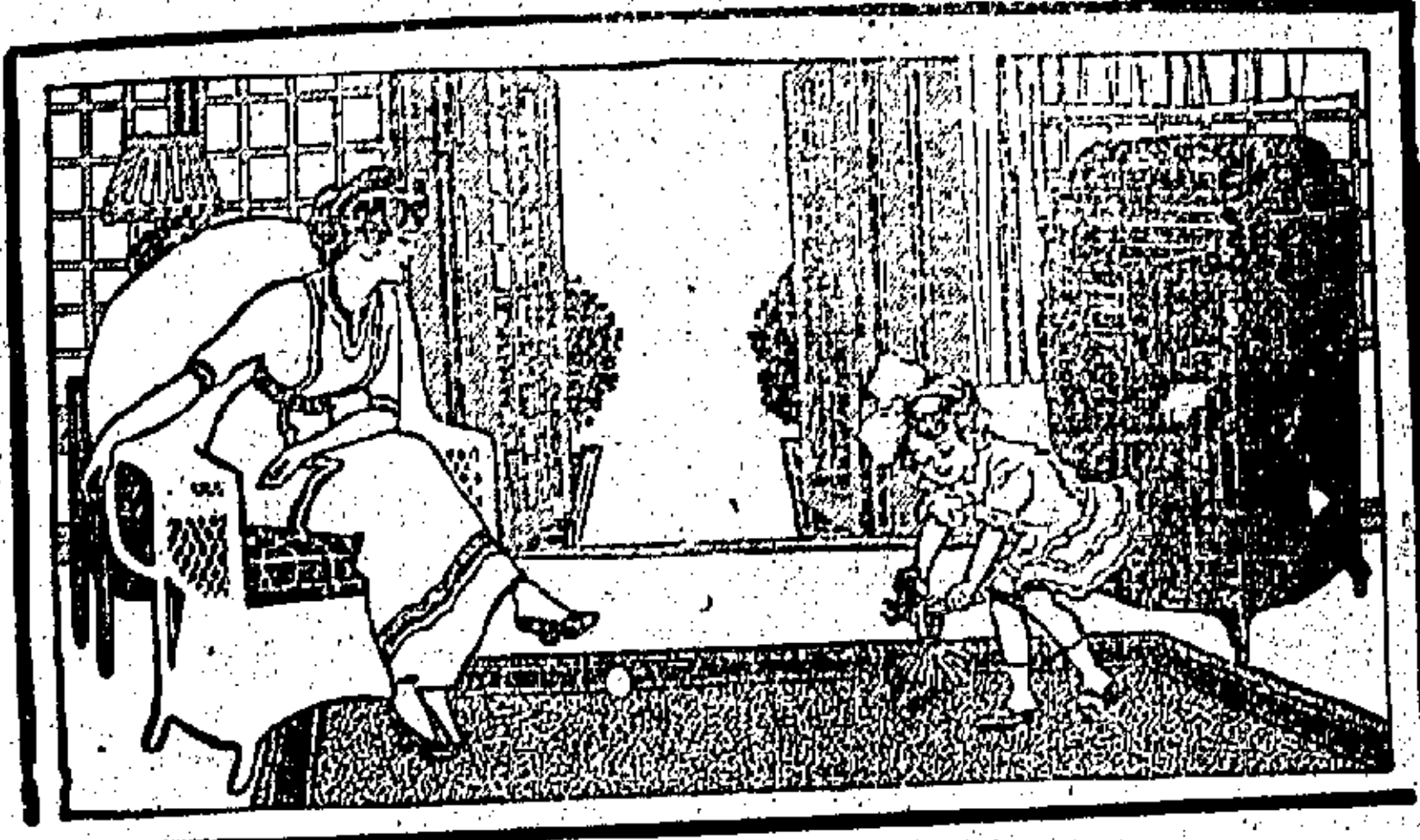
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Macau.
Tel. Add. "Phoenix," Macau. [37]

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WM. FARMER,
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[31-6]

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

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Old English make

DISTINCTIVE HEADGEAR

FOR

GENTLEMEN.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

"IF RUSSIAN VICTORIES
CONTINUE."

HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST'S THREAT.

LONDON, January 13th.

A message from Rome states that the Hungarian Socialist leader, Rappian, says that if Russian victories continue there will be a revolution in Hungary. The peasants are already rising against the authorities for causing the ruin of the country.

The Austrian staff has spread so many lies that nobody believes the military communiqué.

GERMANS' "GLORIOUS
SUCCESS" AT SOISSONS.

LOSSES MUST BE MOST SEVERE.

WHAT FORCED THE GERMANS.

LONDON, January 15th.

General von Kluck's big movement northward of Soissons became a matter of urgency owing to the French continual slow advancement beginning to threaten the German line of communications. Consequently, the Germans counter-attacked in surprisingly large numbers and as they were faced by a swollen river there was little chance of their achieving any definite object. The Kaiser's presence explains the magnitude of the movement. General von Kluck dare not take any risks, and he obtained the masses of troops from the neighbouring towns of Laferre, Saint Quentin and Laon. Fighting took place in the muddest of soaked clayey soil. Hitherto, there is no estimate of the German losses, which must be most severe.

LONDON, January 16th.

A base statement of facts about the fighting north of Soissons is somewhat misleading, since the operations really leave the position practically what it was a fortnight ago. The positions which the Frenchmen have lost are those captured on January 8th and 9th, and there is no question of breaking the Allied line. The French hold the bridgeheads across the river.

THE RESIGNATION OF COUNT
BERCHTOLD.ATTEMPT TO CONCILIATE
HUNGARY.

LONDON, January 15th.

The announcement of the resignation of Count Berchtold is an event of the highest importance and is regarded as indicating unmistakably that Austria is suffering from internal as well as external troubles. The fact that his successor is a Hungarian is significant, and the appointment is possibly intended to conciliate Hungarian opinion, which is increasingly restive.

SCARCITY OF FLOUR IN
VIENNA.

LONDON, January 15th.

At a meeting of 700 Vienna bakers it was decided, in view of the scarcity of flour, that it is impossible to continue supplying bread in the present form, and it urged the Government to prohibit the baking of fancy bread.

RUSSIA'S STABILITY.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY QUITE
PROSPEROUS.

LONDON, January 16th.

A message from Petrograd says that the Minister of Finance, in a statement accompanying the Russian budget, strikingly illustrates Russia's powers of recuperation. After the upset caused by the war, goods traffic on the railways and trade generally are gradually approaching normal. The famous fair at Nijni Novgorod showed satisfactory results, and the disturbance of the labour market is remarkably small, largely due to an increase in the productivity of workers due to the abolition of the sale of spirits, which is compensating for the loss of men called to the colours.

TURKISH VIOLATION OF
PERSIAN TERRITORY.

A PROMISE OF EVACUATION.

LONDON, January 16th.

A telegram from the Persian capital says that the Turkish Ambassador has informed the Persian Government that the Turks are ready to withdraw from Azerbaijan when it is definitely evacuated by the Russians and when the Persian Heir Presumptive arrives there. The latter leaves Teheran at an early date.

RUSSIAN CIVIL PRISONERS
IN GERMANY.APPALLING REPORTS OF
ILL-TREATMENT.

LONDON, January 16th.

The Russian Foreign Office has issued an appalling report on the subject of the ill-treatment of Russian subjects in Germany since the beginning of the war. A Russian Senator was stripped naked and thrown into prison with criminals, while crowds of Russian tourists were huddled in uncleaned cattle-trucks, stables and pigsties. Women and children, often ill, were hurried through the streets and many fell from exhaustion. Russians were often deprived of food and water for days, and on one occasion 60 Russians, including 25 women, were allowed to leave railway carriages once in seventy hours. The ill-treatment caused a number of deaths and mental derangements.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF
SYRIAN ARMY.ATTACK UPON EGYPT NOT
ADVISED.

LONDON, January 16th.

A message from Cairo says that the Turkish Syrian army is evidently in a terrible plight. Refugees arrived from Syria assert that the soldiers are actually starving owing to bad organisation. They are in summer khaki and bootless, and camels are dying of scab. When war was declared 25,000 Bedouins were recruited at Hebron, but they were foodless for three days and returned to their homes saying that it was not a holy war. There is the greatest misery and dissatisfaction among the troops, especially the Anatolian. The German officers report to Berlin that they do not advise an attack on Egypt with such troops.

TURKISH ATROCITIES.

LONDON, January 18th.

It is reported that the Turks have shot the Persian Governors at Sabalak and Maragha in the province Azerbaijan, and that they have likewise burned to death one Armenian and two Russian subjects.

LORD ROBERTS' WILL.

LONDON, January 18th.

Lord Roberts left £77,304 of unsettled property, practically everything going to his wife and daughters, including the hundred thousand sterling granted to him for his services in South Africa, with a contingent reversion of the latter for army charities.

BRITISH BRAVERY.

LOCAL COMMANDERS THANK THE
TROOPS.

LONDON, January 18th.

Unpublished orders to local commanders of troops, brought to England by the wounded, throw light on the gallant performances of different regiments. General Allenby, commanding the Cavalry Corps, writes during the past forty-eight hours by the Scottish Borders, the Yorkshire Light Infantry, the Northumberland and the Lincolnshire to kindly send to our aid. Their arrival at a critical time saved the situation. I fear they suffered loss, but they fought bravely and I am deeply indebted to them.

General Capper pays a tribute to the discipline of the Second Battalion of the Border Regiment, which held the trenches at Ypres under a merciless shelling for three days and nights, and maintained their ground till the arrival of reinforcements, although many trenches were blown in.

SWEDEN AND THE WAR.

A SHARP NOTE.

LONDON, January 19th.

A telegram from Stockholm says that at the opening of the Riksdag the speech from the Throne struck a somewhat sharp note. It points out that the disregard for the principles of international law by belligerents has greatly contributed to the economic loss of Sweden, and continues: "Although we hope to preserve our neutrality, efforts are required to protect our country and mitigate the economic consequences for the humbler citizens. The people are ready and willing to sacrifice themselves for their country. We may await with confidence our hour of trial."

RESOURCEFUL INFANTRY.

WIRE NETTING AS PROTECTION
FROM HAND-GRENADES.

LONDON, January 20th.

Describing the fighting on the Dunes near Ypres, the French Eye-witness says the infantry protected themselves against the German hand-grenades by wire netting taken from the tennis courts at Neuport. Since the beginning of January we have been assuring communications with the Yser and have constructed a strong bridge which the men have named "General Joffre." All the efforts of the German artillery and aviators to damage this bridge have been unsuccessful and the furious but fruitless bombardment of Neuport was the reprisal for these failures.

Rain has never ceased in the region of Arras and water in the trenches is a foot deep. We usefully assisted the British in the region of La Bassée on January 15th. Our activity south of Arras has been mostly in the region of La Boisselle, which continues to be the scene of an almost continuous struggle. Here, as elsewhere, we are fighting foot by foot and give the enemy no peace. The opposing artillery are firing uninterruptedly.

Between Soissons and Souain the struggle is restricted to an artillery duel in which we have the advantage.

DOGGED PROGRESS.

Our action in the region of Perthes began on December 31st and proceeded continuously. It enabled us to advance our line more than two kilometres north of our position three weeks ago. We made a dozen attacks, and repulsed more than twenty counter-attacks. The enemy was very anxious to re-take an important fortified hill, numbered 200, and lost heavily during fruitless attacks.

Between Arras and Upper Alsace our artillery in the region of Verdun and the heights of the Meuse frequently silenced the enemy's guns and demolished foot-bridges thrown over the Meuse at St. Mihiel. The German attacks slackened in the forest of Apremont, where the enemy apparently lost hope of dislodging us.

MUD THE CHIEF OBSTACLE.

Our progress at Bois-le-Prete and in Woivre has been continuous for the last two months. The opposing trenches are only thirty metres apart. The enemy has shown a certain amount of activity in the forest of Parroy, east of Nancy, but has been repulsed. Excellent results in Upper Alsace have been consolidated and would have been appreciably increased had not the state of the ground hindered the troops. The ground in some places is a morass in which the feet sink and rifles get clogged. We lost many wounded on January 5th in fierce fighting near Cernay, because the rifles were choked with mud and could not be fired.

Describing the air warfare, Eye-witness says it was not General Falkenhayn's son who was killed near Amiens, but Lieut. Falkenstein.

GERMAN'S ARTFUL RUSE
DETECTED.DRAMATIC DISCOVERY AT
TILBURY.

A most ingenious attempt on the part of a young German lieutenant to escape from England to his native land was frustrated in a dramatic fashion at Tilbury.

It appears that a party of aliens from the Dorchester concentration camp, who were over military age, were being sent under military escort to Tilbury. They were to be shipped on the *Batavier* to Rotterdam, and were conveyed from Tilbury Station to the ship by the ferry-boat.

Among the baggage which accompanied the party was a large deal box, about 3ft. 6ins. in length and depth, and 3ft. in width. It bore the inscription, "Non-poisonous safety matches," and was fastened with a small cheap padlock and a wooden pin attached to a piece of wire. A portion of a label on the top bore the words, "Via Hambro."

The box was placed with the rest of the baggage in the goods van of the train until Tilbury Station was reached, and then sent down a six-foot chute to the ferry-boat. On the ferry piles of other luggage were placed on the top of it, and it remained in this position until 1.35 a.m., when the *Batavier* was reached. It was then taken along the gangway of the liner by two members of the latter's crew. On account of its weight and the difficulty of handling it, these men rolled it over and over. They had just reached the gangway with the box when, to their astonishment, the lid at the side gave way and the head and arm of a man protruded. The men quickly gave the alarm, and on further investigation it was found that the box contained a young German.

Questioned, he said his name was Otto Koehn, and that he had sailed from America in the *Potdam* to return to his regiment in Germany, of which he was a lieutenant. His ship was captured and brought to Southampton, and there he was placed under arrest and interned at Dorchester. He added that he had been in the box nearly 15 hours, and declared that he got in himself, unaided, and could have got out himself. He was taken in the ferry boat to Gravesend, where he was handed over to the police. Subsequently the lieutenant was conveyed back to Dorchester.

An examination of the box showed that it contained a blanket, two champagne bottles filled with water, a bottle of meat extract, and about a dozen bananas and banana skins. In two corners straps had been fixed for the man's arms. The most interesting thing in the box, however, was a rubber pillow filled with oxygen. The air-space being so limited, it was doubtless intended to revive the prisoner had faintness attacked him. It did not appear to have been used.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

1.—Pte. A. Young joined the Corps on 29th inst., allotted Corps No. 1745 and posted to Signalling Section.

TRANSFERS.

2.—Pte. H. W. Ramsey from Right Section M.G. Co. to Signalling Section dated 28th January, 1916.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for Friday, 29th instant, nil.

PROGRAMME FOR FEBRUARY.

4.—5.15 p.m. Mondays (except 22nd February) N.C.O.s drill on the Cricket Ground.

5.15 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays (except 22nd February) Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery and Foot Section M.G. Co. 10 pdr. drill at Headquarters.

REMAINDER.

5.15 p.m. Tuesday, 2nd, Company Drill and Rifle Exercises under Company Commanders.

5.15 p.m. Thursday, 4th, Skirmishing under Company Commanders.

5.15 p.m. Tuesday, 9th, Bayonet Fighting under Company Commanders.

5.15 p.m. Thursday, 11th, Battalion Drill under Commanding Officer.

5.15 p.m. Tuesday, 16th, Route March under Commanding Officer.

5.15 p.m. Thursday, 18th, Musketry Exercises and Aiming Drill under Company Commanders.

5.15 p.m. Thursday, 25th, Bayonet Fighting under Company Commanders.

DETAILS.

Orderly Officer: Lieut. C. Smith.
Orderly Sergeant: Sergt. Hegarty.
To furnish Guard to-night: Scouts Co. G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, R.K.V.C.

SOMETHING TO BE A SCOT.

The prosaic proceedings of the Chancery Court before Mr. Justice Eve were enlivened recently. Mr. Younger, K.C., was reading a company petition, and after dealing with a long paragraph alphabetically lettered "K," said:—

"And now, my lord, will you go to 'L'?"

The Judge joined heartily in the laughter that convulsed the Court.

"Mr. Younger," he exclaimed.

"Mr. Younger assured his lordship, in the broadest Scotch accent, that his 'H's' were absolutely to be relied upon, adding amid renewed laughter, 'It's something to be a Scotman after all'."

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL
WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO.,

LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household of Japan, Officially Recommended by the Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

[15]

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION
OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE has decided that the following shall be the SETTLEMENT DAYS for the year 1916:—

THURSDAY,	28th January.
FRIDAY,	29th February.
FRIDAY,	26th March.
WEDNESDAY,	28th April.
FRIDAY,	28th May.
WEDNESDAY,	28th June.
FRIDAY,	27th July.
TUESDAY,	28th August.
WEDNESDAY,	28th September.
FRIDAY,	27th October.
WEDNESDAY,	28th November.
FRIDAY,	22nd December.

By Order of the Committee,
EDWARD RAYMOND,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1916. [214]

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 Noon on the Undermentioned Dates for the following Services:—

Forage	Monday, 1st Feb., 1916.
Meat	Monday, 8th Feb., 1916.
Fuel (Coal, etc.)	Thursday, 11th Feb., 1916.
General Supplies A	Monday, 15th Feb., 1916.
General Supplies B	Thursday, 18th Feb., 1916.
Hospital Supplies	Monday, 15th Feb., 1916.
Washing	Thursday, 18th Feb., 1916.
Transport	Monday, 15th Feb., 1916.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong. Tenders must be properly filled up, signed and dated and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper Form and delivered by 12 Noon on the above dates in a closed envelope marked Tender for Forage, etc. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all, or any, Tenders is specially reserved.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916. [200]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GOVERNOR'S CUP.

THE Closing Date of the Competition for the above CUP has been extended to 31st inst.

Any additional entries must be lodged with the Undersigned before that date.

The First round to be played by the 14th Feb.
" Second " " " " 21st "
" Third " " " " 28th "
" Fourth " " " " 4th Mar.
" Semi-Final " " " " 14th "
" Final " " " " 21st "

K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.
R. H. G. C.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1916. [215]

THE NATIONAL LOAN

OF THE
THIRD YEAR OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA.SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS
(\$16,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that, in accordance with Article V. of the Loan Regulations, the full amount of Dollars Nine Hundred and Sixty Thousand (\$960,000), being the amount of interest on the Loan for one year, has been duly raised by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications, and has been deposited by the Undersigned in the following Foreign Banks, namely, THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION and THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, as a permanent guarantee for the interest on the Loan.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice-Chief of the Bureau of
N. J. L. L.
Inspector General of Customs,
Peking, 16th January, 1916. [211]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [160]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [159]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [158]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LTD., on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 26th January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915. [173]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, and a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th January to the 9th February, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [186]

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, to WEDNESDAY, 10th February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Agents for
THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1915. [191]

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. H. KELLY, C.B. (General Officer Commanding Troops).

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. S. B. C. ROSS (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. Wei YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE.

Hon. Mr. E. SHELLIM.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAI.

Mr. M. J. BREEN (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

ZETLAND HALL.

The Hon. Mr. SHELLIM moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Trustees of Inland Lot No. 31 and the buildings thereon known as Zetland Hall."

The Hon. D. LANDALE seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The objects and reasons state that Zetland Hall is the property of the Zetland Lodge of Freemasons, No. 535 E. C. of Hongkong. The property is vested in five members of the Lodge as Trustees for the Lodge. Particular Trustees from time to time leave the Colony or die, whereby considerable expense is entailed owing to the fresh documents which it is necessary to make out. Cases of absence result in inconvenience and delay owing to the difficulty of communicating with the absent Trustees and, sometimes, of ascertaining their whereabouts.

The Lodge is desirous of avoiding these disadvantages and of having the Trustees incorporated so that they may not in future be subject to them.

Application for incorporation has been made to the Government and the present Bill gives effect to the desire of the Lodge.

STAMP ORDINANCE, 1901.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Stamp Ordinance, 1901." In doing so, he said:—

The principal object of this Bill, Sir, is to give the Governor-in-Council power to authorize, in exceptional circumstances, the stamping, before execution, of documents which cannot be stamped after execution under the existing law. It is not intended that the power shall be used in any case where there is no intention to evade the revenue, or where there is no practical possibility of substituting a new document properly stamped. Cases may occur in which the execution of a new document, properly stamped, is practically impossible, and where there is no intention, at the time of execution, to evade revenue. The Bill is to give power in dealing with such cases. It also provides that the somewhat obsolete consent of the Attorney-General, which does not appear to be necessary for prosecutions under the Ordinance, should be abrogated. The requirement of the consent of the Attorney-General to prosecute under the Ordinance dates back to a good many years in our Ordinance, and it does not appear to have any practical basis or necessity. I beg, Sir, to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

Council then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole Council to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Upon Council resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee without amendment, and he moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the power of the Governor to appoint Deputy Official Receivers and as to the validity of the acts of persons appointed to be Deputy Official Receivers or to act as Deputy Official Receivers or attached to the office of the Official Receiver before the commencement of this Ordinance."

In doing so, he said:—The object of this Bill, Sir, is to give you express power to appoint such persons, and to remove certain doubts which have arisen as to your power to appoint such persons in the past, and as to the validity of acts done by them when so appointed. I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Upon Council resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee without amendment, and he moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

MILITARY STORES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinances, 1863 and 1914." In doing so he said:—There are three clauses, to this Bill, one which is formal, and two which are substantive. The object of the first of the substantive clauses is to define the word "export."

It is defined in a very wide manner, but it is perfectly necessary to take these wide powers in order to deal with exceptional cases as they occur. Of course, the last thing which the Government would wish to do would be to interfere with any normal trade. The second clause of substance, clause 2, provides a definite and express penalty for the contravention of any proclamations issued under the principal Ordinance, or in the Order-in-Council of her late Majesty Queen Victoria of the 26th October, 1893. I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Upon Council resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee without amendment, and he moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

WINDING UP ALIEN ENEMIES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914."

In doing so he said:—It is only intended to proceed with the second reading of the Bill at this meeting of the Council. The Committee stage will be taken at a later meeting of the Council. The object of the second clause of this Bill is to prevent actions being brought unnecessarily against liquidators in respect of the affairs of the alien enemies whose affairs they are winding up. It is clearly undesirable that any one creditor should be able, by taking proceedings, to secure priority over other creditors, and it is undesirable that the estate should be saddled with the costs of such action, so this clause provides that no action shall be brought against any liquidator without the permission of the Governor. Of course, it is not intended under that section to refuse permission for any action which is intended to try any matter of dispute between the intending plaintiff and the liquidator. It is to prevent action being brought where claims are undisputed, and where it would be really waste of money to bring the action. This provision, Sir, is based on the precedent of the Bankruptcy Law, where, of course, it is impossible to bring any action against a bankrupt, if a receiving order has been made, without leave of the Court. Under this Bill, Sir, your permission is substituted for that of the Court, because the whole scheme of the winding-up under the principal Ordinance is a winding up, not in a Court, but under the supervision of the Governor. That scheme has several advantages. It is quicker, and it is cheaper, and it has more elasticity, and that scheme is carried out in the present Bill. The section, Sir, also provides that even after permission has been given to bring action against the liquidator to try a disputed claim, no execution shall be levied on any judgment given in such action without your permission, the object being again to prevent any priority being obtained by the successful plaintiff over the other unsecured creditors. I may say that under the recent Trading with the Enemy Act which has been passed in England it provides for a custodian to whom money payable to an alien enemy may be paid, and by whom property is invested, and it provides that no execution at all of any kind can be issued against such property. This Bill does not go quite so far as that, but provides that no execution can be issued without permission of the Governor. The Bill also proposes to provide that actions against liquidators shall be binding on the alien enemies whom they represent. It also proposes to give to the Supreme Court power to stay any action brought against the liquidator or against alien enemies directly in any case where it appears to the Court necessary and desirable in the interests of justice, it being impossible to obtain proper information from the alien enemy in question owing to the existence of a state of war.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Council stands adjourned sine die.

STORIES FROM TSINGTAU. THE BOMBARDMENT.

The following extracts from letters have recently appeared in *The Times*:—

A naval officer writes early in November from "off Tsingtau":—

"On October 29th we opened a devil of a bombardment on certain of the enemy's positions and kept it up more or less continuously for four days. On the morning of the 31st the Army siege guns started and banged big shell all over the place. We all have been trying to knock out a certain fort which annoys both us and the Army, but so far have made but little impression. I fancy its fate must wait until some heavy guns can be got a little nearer their positions. It's a devil of a business, and goes on incessantly all day and night—flash here, flash there. Meanwhile the weather has become very cold, with strong wind and heavy rain. I fear they must be having a very thin time in the trenches. We have not heard what our casualties have been, but under such a storm of fire I fear they must be high, but I fancy we have rattled a few and killed many and captured a few guns. I fancied I could see two 6 in. guns knocked sideways, through my glasses the other day, but the distance is too great to be certain; nevertheless, for the last three days those guns have not fired, whereas formerly they used to fire incessantly. We are up to a new trick, have heeled the ship's deck, and calculated new eight strips to a great range, which enables us to lay off and bombard them, without their being able to get at us. I think the German hates us more than the Japanese, for he always fires his 12 in. at us. So far 23 projectiles, all short and only one hit, but one is quite enough. The Japanese have repaired our mast splendidly, and are behaving splendidly over the whole campaign. The Japanese Crown Prince sent us a message encouraging us to 'Press the enemy, braving all hardships'; so we now call bombardment 'Pressing the enemy'."

FINE JAPANESE GUNNERY.

An officer in the R.A.M.C. writes from Tsingtau on November 13th:—

"You have probably seen in the paper that this place has been taken. It surrendered on the 7th. The Japanese bombardment with 150 guns commenced at dawn on October 31st (the Emperor's birthday). I got up at 4 a.m. and went up on a hill overlooking Tsingtau and waited for the beginning. It really was a wonderful sight; and the Japanese shooting was magnificent. With one of the first shells they set fire to enormous oil tanks, which made a tremendous blaze, and then they started on the forts and redoubts. Every shell seemed to find the mark, and now that one can actually see the shell marks most people think that the shooting was probably the best that has ever been seen. There is hardly a stick left in the forts and redoubts—concrete platforms, trenches, guns, and barbed wire entanglements blown to atoms. The bombardment continued for a week, and during that time the Japanese and ourselves dug trenches till they were right up to and half round the German forts; then the squaddies put up the white flag when they saw a chance of getting a bayonet stuck in them."

There is no doubt the Japanese are wonderful soldiers. Our little force (consisting of the South Wales Borderers and 36th Sikhs and the usual details) did their full share. We had 12 men killed and 53 officers and men wounded. Most of the wounds occurred in the last couple of days, and we had a busy time. Some of the wounds were shockingly severe, and one man alone, who was hit in three places by shell fragments, took me 2½ hours to dress. However, we did not lose a single case, and I put all the severe cases (37) on a hospital ship three days afterwards. We have lost only one man from disease (dysentery), so I think, on the whole, we have done very well. The Japanese have had about 1,400 casualties, and they say that the Germans lost about 400. The Japanese have treated the Germans awfully well."

GERMAN OUTRAGES.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

On September 13th last the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons that he had asked the Home Secretary and the Attorney-General to take such steps as seemed best adapted to provide for the investigation from evidence obtainable in this country of accusations of outrages and breaches of the laws of war on the part of Germany.

During the last three months inquiries with this object have been rigorously pursued (says the *Daily Telegraph*), and the cases brought under review have been examined in detail by a number of members of the English Bar who have put their services at the disposal of the authorities; and by the staff of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Some hundreds of detailed statements have now been collected, and a Committee has been appointed to consider these materials.

The Committee is constituted as follows:—

The Right Hon. Viscount Bryce, O.M. (Chairman).

The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bt.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Clark, K.C.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C.

Professor H. A. L. Fisher.

Mr. Harold Cox.

TAXATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A Bill to amend the emergency tax law of the Philippines by providing that persons engaged exclusively in the sale of rice and meats, whether native products or imported, at retail in the public markets, shall be exempted from the payment of taxation, has been introduced into the Assembly.

The purpose of the Bill is, as is expressed by its author, to prevent the raising of the price of articles of prime necessity as a result of the imposition of the tax, the greater part of the rice and meat, especially the former, being imported from foreign countries and hence subject to taxation.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

JUST RECEIVED:

ANGLO-ORIENT

SEAMLESS REVERSIBLE

CARPETS AND RUGS.

TWO WEARING SURFACES INSTEAD OF ONE

IN CHARMING COLOURINGS AND DESIGNS.

THEY ARE OF

BRITISH MANUFACTURE

BOTH

DURABLE AND INEXPENSIVE.

WE HAVE THEM IN

SQUARES 3 by 2½ 3 by 3 and 3 by 4 Yards.

AND CORRIDOR, HEARTH, SOFA, AND BEDSIDE RUGS.

COLOURED LITHOS ON APPLICATION.

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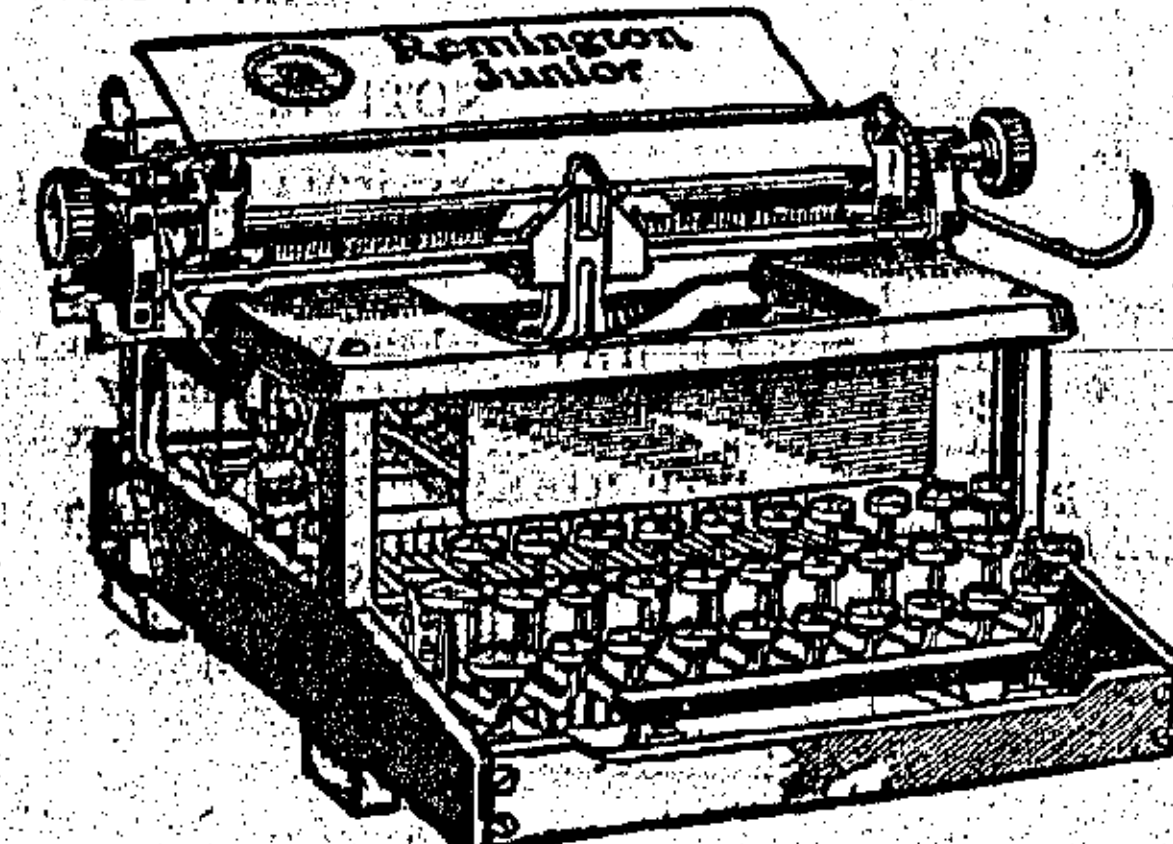
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, ETC., ETC.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.
(INCORPORATED) NEW YORK
HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [50]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY

CO., LTD.

MOJI, JAPAN.

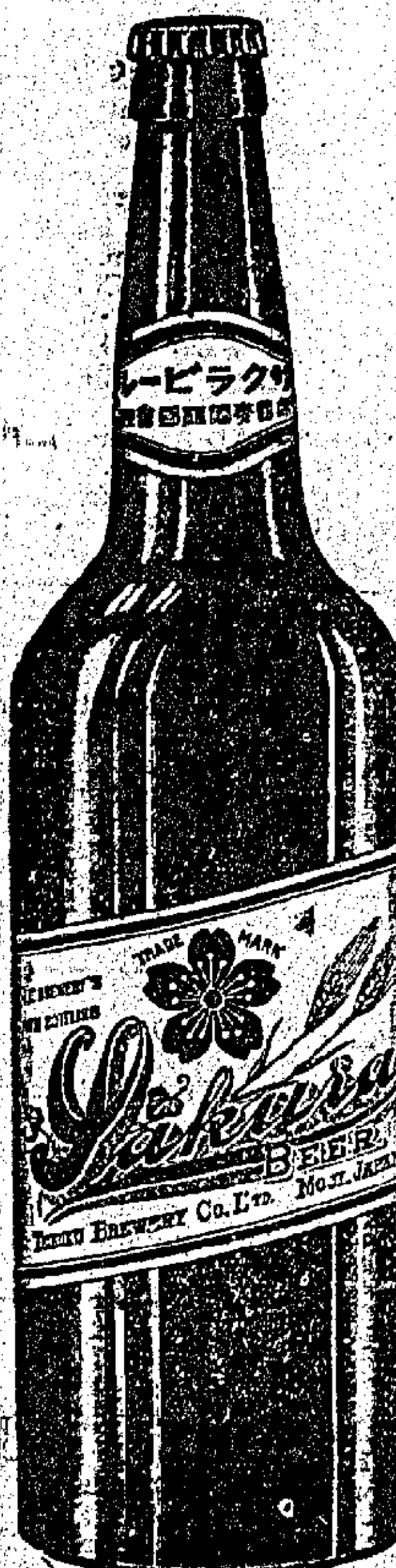
This is an Excellent Beer and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.



Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.
LARGE OFFICES, preferably facing Harbor, from June or July.
 Apply to—
 Box No. 29,
 Care of "Daily Press" Office,
 Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [222]

THE
CADILLAC
EIGHT CYLINDER
V-TYPE ENGINE.

THE Ultimate in Motor-Car Engines and the Ideal Power Principle Motor-Car Manufacturers have sought for fifteen years.

The flow of power is continuous and you move from a snail's pace to the speed of the wind without apparent effort, without hesitation, without tremor.

The 1915 Model has many other features, including extra large and roomy tonneau, wide doors, Delco ignition system, self-starter, centre control, tilting steering-wheel, and Cadillac One-man top.

Write us for further information.

OLIVIER IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,

DISTRIBUTERS,

OLIVIER BUILDING,
SHANGHAI.

[224]

JUST UNPACKED, Large Consignments of the following World Renowned Egyptian Cigarettes:—
SIMON ARTZ.
 Non Plus Ultra, No. 70, P.R.
 in boxes of 100 and 50.

M. MELACHRINO & Co.
 SULTANA, No. 6, Plain Tipped.
 in boxes of 100.

N. GANACIES.
 Specials King, Gold Tipped, in boxes of 100.
 Specials Queen, " " do. 100.
 Extra Fine, Medium, " " do. 100.

DIMITRINO.
 EXTRA Fine, No. 5, Plain Tipped.
 in boxes of 100.

VAFIADIS.
 Crown Prince, Plain Tipped, in boxes of 100.

F. FIORAVANTIS.
 Non Plus Ultra, Plain Tipped, in boxes of 100.
 Extra Fine, " " do. 100.
 Amiral Togo, Gold " " do. 100.
 Extra Fine, Plain " " do. 100.

PRICES MODERATE.

FRENCH STORE,
 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
 Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [225]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:—
 Far Eastern News.
 Leading Articles:—
 Chinese and the War.
 China's Civil Service.
 Portuguese in the Far East.
 Random Reflections.

Hongkong.
 Royal Army Medical Corps.
 Chinese Telegrams.
 Silver Mine in Kiangsi.
 Swatow Notes.
 War-Zone in Shantung Province.
 Japan and Indo-China.
 For the Allied Forces.
 Sanitary Board.
 The China Trade.
 Hongkong Steam Launch Pirated.
 Appointments.
 Conscription in Hongkong.
 British Trade in China.
 Correspondence:—
 Conscription for Hongkong.
 The Opium Question.
 New Service Battalions.
 Supreme Court.
 The Magistracy.
 Harbour Improvements for Formosa.
 Company Reports:—
 Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited.
 Hongkong Central Estate, Limited.
 West Point Building Company, Ltd.
 Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company.
 Kung Yik Cotton Mill.
 Church Missionary Association.
 Affairs of St. John's Cathedral.
 Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals.
 Hanvong Iron Works.
 Gifts from Hongkong.
 The German Prisoners at Hongkong.
 Local Sport.
 Subsidies of Japanese Lines.
 The Curious Case of Mr. V. Heintze.
 Nationality.
 Bangkok Shipping.
 The Wreck of the "Nile."
 Britain and Germany.
 New Taxation in the Philippines.
 The Insurrectionary Plot in the Philippines.
 Special Pardon for Chinese Rebels.
 Last of the "Enderb."
 Philippines Independence Question.
 Volunteers for the Front.
 Canton Conservancy.
 The Use of Alcohol in Hongkong.
 Tungshan Golf Club.
 Prince of Wales' Fund.
 Commercial.
 Shipping.

Extra Copies 30 cents each, Cash.
 Copies can be posted from this Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage extra.
 Hongkong, 29th January, 1915.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNION WATERBOAT CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Limited, on SATURDAY, the 30th February, 1915, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd February to the 9th February, 1915, both days inclusive.
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [223]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
 Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [207]

NOTICE.

MESSRS. WM. YOUNGER & CO., LTD., EDINBURGH.

ALAS AND STOUT.

THE CRAIGELLACHIE-GLENLIVET DISTILLERY CO., LTD., GLASGOW.

WHISKY.

MESSRS. A. & B. MACKAY, LTD., GLASGOW.

WHISKY.

WE HAVE taken over the Agencies of the above Companies in Hongkong and shall be glad to submit prices and particulars on application.
BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.,
 4, Queen's Building.
 Hongkong, 27th January, 1915. [220]

NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company in Hongkong and are now prepared to accept policies of Insurance at the most favourable rates.
THE CHINA COMMERCIAL CO.,
 3, Duddell Street.
 Hongkong, 16th January, 1915. [179]

NOTICE.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF PARIS.

WE HAVE now Established our own Branch in Hongkong at the Undermentioned Address for the Sale of the British Manufactures of:—
MESSRS. J. & P. COATS, LTD.
" JONAS BROOK & BROS., LTD.
" CLARK & Co., LTD.
" JOHN CLARK, JUNIOR & Co., LTD.
THE ENGLISH SEWING COTTON Co., Ltd., and Others.
THE CENTRAL AGENCY, LTD.,
 Connaught Road.
 Hongkong.
 Hongkong, 27th January, 1915. [213]

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that we have taken over the Stock-in-trade and Business premises lately occupied by Kayser & Co. and will in future carry on the Business of Merchants, Commission Agents and Tobaccoists under the name of
HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1915. [199]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE now Established our own Branch in Hongkong at the Undermentioned Address for the Sale of the British Manufactures of:—
MESSRS. J. & P. COATS, LTD.
" JONAS BROOK & BROS., LTD.
" CLARK & Co., LTD.
" JOHN CLARK, JUNIOR & Co., LTD.
THE ENGLISH SEWING COTTON Co., Ltd., and Others.
THE CENTRAL AGENCY, LTD.,
 Connaught Road.
 Hongkong.
 Hongkong, 27th January, 1915. [213]

WANTED.

A DIRECTOR of a large British Trading concern having world-wide connections will be visiting Hongkong and Canton about February and is desirous of getting in touch with any firm of standing wishing to be represented in Great Britain or Canada.
 Address—
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [202]

WANTED.

WIRELESS OPERATOR for a sea voyage.
 Apply—
 "SHIPPING."
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [219]

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED English-speaking **AMAHI** from March for one child of two, at outpost. Needlework essential.
 Reply—
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [203]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

Per Case of 12 doz. Per Bot.

A. SUPERIOR PALE ... \$30 40 ... \$2 05

B. SUPERIOR COGNAC ... OLD ... 33 70 ... 2 90

WATSON'S COGNAC ... XXX ... 34 80 ... 3 00

WATSON'S COGNAC ... Half bottles ... 37 00 ... 1 80

C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule ... 40 30 ... 3 45

D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC ... 46 80 ... 4 00

BOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR ... 52 40 ... 4 55

E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY ... 53 50 ... 4 55

MARIE BRIZARD and ROGERS' FINE PALE COGNAC ... 51 50 ... 4 55

S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC 78 70 ... 6 85

V. O. L. 60 Years Old ... 119 30 ... 9 95

UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old ... 167 50 ... 13 15

*** These Brandy bottles by ourselves are guaranteed Grape Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.**

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

MARRIAGE.

LESLIE—ROWLAND.—On January 21st, at Shanghai, WILLIAM HORTON LESLIE, to BEATRICE FLORENCE ROWLAND, of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VIGUEUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 29th, 1915.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLIES.

Not the least significant item of news from Europe during the past day or two is the official notification that the Federal Council of the German Empire has decided to seize all stocks of wheat and flour in the country on Monday next; and to prohibit forthwith all trade in flour; and further that the Municipalities have been instructed to regulate the supply of meat, etc., and that the Government will distribute wheat and corn to each town in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. We are frequently being told that the blockade is scarcely felt by the people of Germany, so far as the necessities of life are concerned, but if this official action does not mean that the blockade is threatening Germany with famine, what meaning can it have? Many students of the situation have asserted that the economic strangulation of Germany will be a long process, and one reason given has been that just as Germany, years in advance, organised a system of military espionage in the countries with which she is now fighting, so had she, her emergency commercial campaign. On the day the War Lord of Germany declared war it was observed that the big German bankers dispatched agents to various Scandinavian shipping centres, evidently in accordance with a pre-arranged plan, and a big trade immediately developed in tinne provisions and foodstuffs, and even tea, for import into Germany. "Everything," wrote a correspondent at Gothenburg, "is being purchased in the country for Germany that can be purchased." The first proceeding was to buy all kinds of goods imported from England, France, and Russia, and leave the goods which the neutral countries produced themselves until later. When this was done the agents got all makers of preserved goods

to cook tinned food for the German armies. Empty tins were sent from Germany. There is no doubt that Germany has been drawing extensively on the neighbouring neutral countries for food supplies and many other necessities, but there have been many indications of late that these sources of support have been well-nigh exhausted, or closed to them, and it is very probable that as the result of the recent meeting of the three Scandinavian monarchs much more stringent measures have been adopted in each of the countries concerned to fulfil the obligations of strict neutrality. Although Germany has some five million acres of land usually devoted to the growing of wheat, and another twenty million acres to the cultivation of rye and barley, her import of agricultural products and foodstuffs has in recent years figured in the returns at over seven million thousand marks, a figure which is more than twice the value of all her other imports put together. Yet reference books tell us that in 1907 no less than 32.7 of the population of the country were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent. by industry and mining, and 11.5 per cent. by trade and commerce. Of the total area in 1907 (the latest returns published), 78,632,140 acres were under cultivation, and 34,372,141 acres were woods and forests. It may be argued that as only twenty-five million acres out of seventy-eight millions under cultivation are devoted to wheat, rye and barley, it is possible for Germany to largely increase her production by putting meadow and pasture land under cultivation. Crops from such land might be of inferior quality, but in the circumstances, poor crops would be better than none at all. Unless Germany, however, has seen to this at a much earlier stage of the war, it is not of much use to be thinking of it now. In the first place, if they have only now begun to think of converting this land, there could be no possibility of crops until the Autumn of next year, and that is eighteen months. Then, think what labour would be required to convert permanent pasture into arable land. As it is, according to the latest returns available, something like twenty millions of people are employed on the farms in Germany. A large proportion probably are women, but farming cannot be entirely left to women; and at the present time when Germany is calling up her "last man" for war service, it is obvious that there are no men to spare for cultivating a larger acreage of the soil. More likely is it that enough are not available to keep in full cultivation the land hitherto devoted to the growing of cereals. Germany is doubtless still obtaining some supplies through neighbouring neutral countries, but on the other hand, it is probable that before harvest time comes round some of the wheat-growing districts of Germany will be in the occupation of the Allies. Meanwhile, Germany is almost entirely dependent on stocks of cereals which already exist in the country, and it was recently predicted by a Scandinavian authority that if the blockade continues as at present Germany will be faced by famine in May. The step taken by the Federal Council goes to show that solid grounds exist for that opinion, and the people of Germany will suddenly begin to realise that things are not going so well with the German arms as they have been led hitherto to believe. Indeed, considerable surprise is reported to have been caused recently in Denmark and Scandinavia by the appearance in the *Berliner Tageblatt* of a letter on the war signed by Herr CONRAD HANZAMANN, a member of the Reichstag, and of Belgian descent, in which it is declared that everywhere in Germany people are publicly simulating optimism as to the results of the war, while privately everyone is expressing surprise at Germany's failure. Everyone is seeking for a scapegoat upon whom to place the blame. Many people condemn the diplomats for failing to secure more allies, and outside the Reichstag there is a strong undercurrent of feeling against the Imperial Chancellor. It is surely very significant that the publication of such a letter has been permitted in Germany. It is one of the straw which shows how the wind is beginning to blow, and it suggests that the war may come to an end sooner than we have been led to expect. It has been well remarked that it is not in human nature, even German human nature, to go on fighting for years in a war in which by no possible exertion can victory now be attained.

The many friends of Dr. John Ball, who lately retired from the post of Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital in Hongkong, will be interested to learn that he has been appointed to examine recruits at the War Office.

Colonel A. G. Marrable, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, late commanding the 1st Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, recently at Hongkong, has been promoted temporarily to the rank of Brigadier-General.

Mr. McNeill of Shanghai, a barrister-at-law, who is appearing in a civil action at the Hongkong Supreme Court, practised in the Colony twenty years ago. The case upon which he is now engaged, in company with Mr. Jenkin, will, it is stated, occupy about three weeks.

The rapid advance that is taking place in the construction of modern motor-cars is strikingly demonstrated by the Eight Cylinder V-Type Cadillac, Model 1915, and those desirous of obtaining a reliable car at a reasonable price embodying all the latest improvements would be well advised to read the advertisement which appears in another column.

In reference to the leading article in our yesterday's issue, a correspondent informs us of three periodical publications published in the Portuguese language in Macao and Hongkong, namely, a monthly review entitled *Religio e Patria*, published in Hongkong, and *O Oriente*, a review, and *O Progresso*, a weekly newspaper published in Macao.

Mr. Douglas Reid, son of Mr. T. H. Reid, a former resident of Hongkong, has been appointed to a temporary Second Lieutenantcy in the New Army and is posted to the 16th Battalion Middlesex Regiment. Mr. Reid, who was employed in Parr's Bank, had enlisted, at the outbreak of war, in the Artists' Rifles, one of the crack Territorial battalions of London, now in France, over 200 members of which have been given commissions in the army.

Like their entertaining predecessors the "Jokers" and "Court Cards," Mr. Bandmann's group of artists who go to make up "The Grotesques" are a happy band of humourists, with a programme which is bound to appeal to an after-dinner audience in this part of the world. Though last night's entertainment was the opening one of the stay in Hongkong it was really an "extra," yet a very satisfactory audience was thoroughly entertained. The programme was of the customary miscellaneous character, songs, both humorous and sentimental, along with catchy extravaganzas, the whole concluding with a very clever and amusing burlesque of a village concert—a bad one—in which Mr. Fred Winn as the vicar who never commits himself—he always "thinks so"—made everyone laugh. Throughout the programme this jovial "Grotesque" was always saying and doing things which quickly made him a favourite. The other members of the company were also highly entertaining with their numerous items, several of which had a topical flavour about them which was not lost upon the audience.

TIGER IN THE NEW TERRITORY.
PONY REPORTED EATEN.
 The tiger "season" has apparently commenced. A farmer living in the Ping Yuen village, in the New Territory, near Tai Koo Long station, has informed the police that a pony which he had tethered near a house has been partly eaten by a tiger. A European police constable who visited the spot states that there were pugs by the side of the carcass measuring eight inches across.

AN OPIUM DEAL.
 Acting under the instructions of Revenue Officer Wilden, informers went to the servants' quarters of the King Edward Hotel and saw a Chinese who offered to sell a quantity of opium. The informers obtained 24 taels of opium at an agreed price, and then the seller was arrested. Mr. F. A. Hazeland fined the defendant \$2,400, and the opium was confiscated.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

Subject to audit, the directors of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., will recommend at the annual meeting of shareholders the following distribution of profits:—
 To pay a dividend of 7% ... \$210,000.00
 To write off Wharves, Launches, Lighters, etc. ... 122,70.39
 To carry forward ... 101,107.41
 \$433,877.80.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—
 Standard Oil Co., \$50.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 10 a.m.

Admiral Dewa, who represents Japan's Navy at the Panama Exposition, left Yokohama with his staff recently by the T.K.K. steamer *Chiyo Maru*.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—
 Standard Oil Co., \$50.

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, 29th January, 1915.
 Sir,—Your elaborate leader of yesterday was much appreciated by those concerned in the Portuguese language. Although it contains some inaccuracies, or, I may say, a few somewhat exaggerated statements, yet the criticism on the whole is fairly made.

You were quite correct in throwing the blame on Portugal for her neglect in not organising proper schools in the Far East. Here in Hongkong several attempts have been made in past years, yet the Government has given little or no encouragement for the proper maintenance of a Portuguese School in this Colony. The result was that the parents of bygone days could not even find the necessary local support from those interested in education; hence the schools had a brief existence. Now, through the energy of a Committee, a Portuguese School has been re-established under a well-qualified teacher and the support of the Portuguese community is hoped for to make the school a flourishing institution.—Yours truly,

AN OBSERVER.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, 29th January, 1915.
 Sir,—With interest have I read your leader of to-day concerning the Portuguese and their mother tongue.

To an outsider it looks as if it is a great calamity that the average Portuguese youth in Hongkong should be unable to speak or even to understand his own uncorrupted language. But these are broad-and-butter days, and those who are fighting for a living can scarcely stop to think of sentiments. It is a very good thing for one to know his mother tongue properly, but to acquire a fair, not to say good, knowledge of the Portuguese language one must needs spend a few years on it; and when it is learnt, it is of no use out here except for social intercourse. At Macao, all the lucrative posts are occupied by people coming from Home, and the Macaists are being put out; the only post of any value that is now left to the poor Macaiste is that of sinologue. We even hear that the idea has been mooted in Portugal of establishing a school to teach the Chinese language to Home youths, so that they can come out to occupy these posts.

Is it surprising that patriotism is killed in the breast of all Colonial Portuguese, and that they think of their bodily needs first? You speak about "regeneration" in Portugal; you may wait for that as we wait for the Greek Calends. Even if this miracle of regeneration happened, would the Macaiste be given any chance to obtain a position simply for his knowledge of the mother tongue? I think that any one with a knowledge of the psychology of the Portuguese nation will never be so foolish as to expect a commercial regeneration.

Without this there will be nothing but a few minor posts open to the Macaists in Macao. We cannot therefore blame parents who send their children to an English school to acquire a sound knowledge of this language which is their bread-and-butter.—Yours, etc.,

J. X. B.

LOCAL SPORT.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club against the Garrison on the Club ground on Saturday, 30th January, play to commence at 2.15 p.m.:—
 Team:—R. Hancock (Capt.), R. N. Anderson, D. E. Donnelly, A. L. Gace, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, E. J. R. Mitchell, S. S. Moore, T. E. Pearce, G. R. Sayer, and R. P. Thurstield.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. THE POLICE.

The Club again oppose the Police in the Hongkong League to-morrow afternoon, at 4.15. This is the Club's last Hongkong League game, and if they repeat their performance of last Saturday they will finish second in order of merit, the R.A. having already won the League trophy. It is unfortunate that military duties will keep several of the regular members away, but the Club should be strengthened by the inclusion of J. Fauds, a recent arrival in the Colony, who is said to be a really good forward. The Police team will be the same as on the previous Saturday, and the Club will be represented by the following:—T. Whitmarsh; M. L. Railton and J. Stalker; N. V. Croucher, W. B. Ridden, and P. Tod; W. Frazer, J. Walker, W. V. Pennell, J. Stewart, and J. Fauds.

A meeting of the members of the Association section of the Club will be held after the match to appoint a Selection Committee, and as many as are able are urged to attend.

THE WAR.

SANGUINARY FIGHTING ON ALLIES' FRONT.

SEVERE GERMAN REVERSE.

TURKS MARCHING AGAINST EGYPT.

GERMANY DESIRES PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEVERE GERMAN REVERSE. OVER 2,000 MEN LOST.

LONDON, January 27th. 4.50 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:— There was artillery fighting from Neuport to Ypres.

Statements by prisoners show that it was a Brigade, and not a battalion, that attacked us to the east of Ypres. The enemy lost a battalion and a half.

The Belgians wrecked an enemy aeroplane.

It is confirmed that at Givenchy and Quinchy the Germans suffered a severe reverse. Yesterday on the La Bassée road, at Bethune, the dead bodies of six German officers and 400 men were picked up. The total German losses must therefore be at least two battalions.

There were artillery duels from Leans to Soissons. We maintained our positions and trenches captured near Craonne. We repulsed four violent attacks on Hill 200 near Perthes.

A German attack at St. Hubert was repelled at the point of the bayonet.

We destroyed at St. Mihiel new pontoons over the Meuse. Elsewhere the front is quiet.

SANGUINARY FIGHTING. GERMANS LEAVE 1,000 DEAD BEHIND.

LONDON, January 28th. 2.15 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* states:—

The enemy attempted a *coup de main* last night in the Suintard wood, in the district of Tracy-le-Val. After a sharp fusillade they exploded mines, wrecking our trenches on a front of 50 metres, but our artillery prevented the enemy establishing himself and the trenches have since been re-occupied.

West of Craonne the night has been quiet.

After a prolonged and intense bombardment by heavy guns, the German infantry attacked our front at Heurtebise, Foulon Wood, but were everywhere repulsed with heavy loss except at La Creute, where a landslide, caused by heavy projectiles, blocked the entrance to a quarry employed to shelter two companies, which were caught.

The enemy, having thus gained a footing, crept into Foulon Wood and rendered untenable the adjoining trenches, which we evacuated. Our counter-attacks, which enabled us to recover a good part of the ground, were of the most brilliant character. The ardour of our troops was beyond praise.

The enemy's losses were the heaviest. They left a thousand corpses behind. The prisoners belong to four different regiments, which shows the importance of the attack.

Four German attacks at St. Hubert, Argonne, were vigorously repulsed. Everything is quiet elsewhere.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EXTENSIVE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

LONDON, January 28th. 12.10 p.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* states that fighting continues at Ladsenen, Malwischken, Nowring and Insterburg.

The Germans resumed their repeated attacks at Borjimmoff, but all were repelled. Extensive fighting is proceeding in Galicia, and also along the whole front from Dukla Pass to Wyazkoff.

THE AFFAIRS OF A CHINESE COMPANY.

APPLICATION FOR WINDING UP.

ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD.

Four counsel were engaged in an original action which commenced at the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), yesterday. An application was made by Sun Tai Shan, a merchant, residing in China, and a shareholder, being supported by a number of shareholders, for the winding up of the Yue Hing Co. The respondent was the Yue Hing Co., Ltd., and notice of opposition was also filed by Leo Hysan and Ma Chee Lung and a number of shareholders representing nearly half the total number of shares. The petition stated that the Yue Hing Co., Ltd., was incorporated under the Hongkong Companies Ordinance of 1911, on April 28th, 1912, with registered offices at 95, Jervois Street. The nominal capital was \$200,000, being divided into 2,000 shares of \$100. The amount of capital paid up or credited as paid up in respect of the first call was \$100,000, and as far as the petitioner was aware, another amount of \$43,500 had since been paid up. The objects for which the Company was established were to carry on the business of opium merchants, and to act as general agents for the sale of opium and other goods, and for the objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association.

The petitioner contended in his petition that it would be "just and equitable" that the Company should be wound up because of certain circumstances connected with the management of the Company, which, he contended, required strict and immediate investigation. He alleged that an "overwhelming influence" had been exercised by Leo Hysan, the permanent managing director, whose conduct had created a deadlock in the conduct of the Company's affairs. False entries were also alleged by the petitioner to have been made in the Company's minute books, of business purporting to have been transacted at two general meetings, which, he said, were never held. Petitioner further alleged that Leo Hysan had made or concurred in the making of certain false entries in the Company's books relating to alleged sales of opium to certain Chinese firms, which sales did not in fact take place as entered; and that Leo Hysan has been guilty of breach of trust in connection with sales of opium on divers dates mentioned. Other allegations by the petitioner were that Leo Hysan and Ma Chee Lung (another director) had wrongfully made profits for themselves out of the Company's transactions, which they were liable to refund to the Company; and that Leo Hysan had wrongfully made or concurred in the making of false entries, with the object of covering up his misappropriation of the Company's opium, that no general meeting had been held as required by the Companies Ordinance; no statutory report had been forwarded to the members. The petition also mentioned that the Company's offices at 95, Jervois Street were closed on June 13th; and business was removed to 12, Connaught Road West, at which address the Yue Sang Yuen and Po Yuen firms (in both of which Ma Chee Lung is a partner) carry on business, and that no notice of this change has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, as required by the Companies Ordinance; no annual list of members and summary, and no return of allotments had been forwarded to the Registrar; inspection of books had been refused by Leo Hysan to two of his co-directors; and since December, 1913, Leo Hysan had persistently refused to render information of the Company's affairs to these two co-directors. Petitioner claimed to be the original allottee and holder of forty shares, and says that the Company is possessed of assets, and that in the event of the Company being wound up they would be largely augmented and will provide a substantial return to the shareholders after discharge of all the Company's liabilities.

Mr. Duncan McNeill (Shanghai) and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Crew, of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) appeared for the petitioners; and Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) were for the respondents. Mr. Potter mentioned that he was also appearing for Leo Hysan and Ma Chee Lung, against whom certain allegations had been made.

At the outset Mr. Alabaster raised an objection on the ground that the petition had not been properly advertised. The objection, though it might appear a technical one, was really not technical. An advertisement of a petition was the

only notice given to shareholders of the hearing of the petition, and up to 8 p.m. on the night before the hearing of the petition they could come in and give notice of their intentions. It was, therefore, of the utmost importance that the petition should be duly advertised. This had not been done, and an adjournment should really be given.

Mr. Jenkin replied that attendance had been made before the Registrar and he was satisfied that all the rules relating to advertisements had been sufficiently complied with. The Registrar had had placed before him and had knowledge of the facts which would be placed before his lordship. The petition, his lordship would appreciate, was really a carry over of a fixture for June 15th, 1914, and thus all formalities had been carried out some time previously. Counsel also emphasised that where no substantial injustice was done to anyone Mr. Alabaster's objection did not apply. No substantial injustice could be done in that case, as practically all the shareholders of the Company were represented.

Mr. Alabaster said there were shareholders who were not represented, and who perhaps were not aware of those proceedings, owing to the date not having been mentioned in the advertisement.

His lordship held that there must be an adjournment. If he could be satisfied that all the shareholders were represented no question would arise as regards any possible injustice. But it was submitted that there were creditors, and certainly shareholders, who were not represented. Under these circumstances, it might be held hereafter that those proceedings, taken without the statutory notice, were bad. That was his opinion, and he was sorry to have to come to such a conclusion.

He would also express his regret that the petition was not raised immediately it was presented to the parties on the other side. The adjournment, his lordship added, would be for the least possible time, seven or eight days. Subsequently Mr. Potter remarked that he also had a preliminary objection to make, which, if held to be good, would do away with the greater part of the petition. This had reference to the allegations made against Leo Hysan and Ma Chee Lung, which did not affect any shareholders in any shape or form. The argument on this point, counsel suggested, could very well occupy the interim of the adjournment on the remainder of the petition.

His lordship decided to hear argument on this point, and directed that advertisements relative to the petition should be placed in two Chinese papers circulating in the Colony forthwith. Mr. Potter then proceeded to make his objection, but contended that the allegations of misconduct could not be taken by that Court; they must form the subject of entirely different proceedings. Mr. McNeill objected, and said his lordship should hear Mr. Potter's authorities on the subject. If Mr. Potter's contention was correct, said the Chief Justice, it would mean that he would be saved hearing a lot of immaterial argument. Mr. McNeill said he did not contend that Leo Hysan and the other director's conduct was ground for the winding up, but it was one of the surrounding circumstances which had to be taken into consideration in applications of that sort.

His lordship proceeded to hear Mr. Potter's authorities on the point, and subsequently the hearing was adjourned.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINA'S FINANCES.

PEKING, January 28th.

The Title Deed tax in 1914 realised \$40,000,600. It is estimated that in 1915 a further \$50,000,000 will be collected.

The S.L. Gabelle this week has paid over to the Customs \$2,300,000 to meet the Boxer indemnity.

THE CHINESE MINISTER TO LONDON.

HONORARY DEGREE AT CAMBRIDGE.

At the Congregation held at Cambridge last month when the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on his Excellency Lee Yui Lin, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of China, The Public Orator, Sir John Sandys, in presenting him, said that his Excellency had done much to promote friendship between China and Great Britain. He had also taken a prominent part in promoting the welfare of the Chinese students now studying in this country. He had recently been recalled with a view to undertaking important international negotiations on behalf of the Chinese Government in Peking. The wisdom of his views in matters of foreign policy was bound to be of signal advantage to the Chinese Republic, for, in the language of Cicero, *ad rempublicam plurimum commodum veniunt, si moderata omnium rerum praesto est sapientia*.

WAR NEWS.

WHAT THE ALLIES ARE FIGHTING FOR.

The ultimate object of all the Allies is, and must always be, the invasion of German territory. The sooner this purpose can be carried into effect on either frontier, the sooner the war will be over. To pretend that the Allies have submitted to the invasion of their own territories from choice is to palter with the facts. No Government sees its countryside devastated, its villages wrecked, its cities depopulated and rendered desolate save under compulsion. Germany forced the war and was ready for it, and the Allies have had to endure the consequences of her initiative. Their task is now to drive the Germans back, and to carry the war into German territory. They have to do this, not in any spirit of blind and brutal retaliation, but because nothing less will prevent a recurrence of this war within a very few years. The Allies are fighting for many things, but above all to save not only Europe, but the whole world, from a repetition of this insensate strife which was none of their seeking. They can only do it by dictating terms in the heart of Germany which they will never be able to exact while they are struggling on the wrong side of the German frontiers. They have to read the Germans such a lesson that they will think not twice, but many times, before they commit such a crime again. They have to shatter the impression that Germany can strike when she pleases at other nations, while keeping her own land secure. Not until hostile and victorious troops have marched into Germany will a vain-glorious and deluded race forsake its foolish dream of dominating the world. The invasion of Germany may take a long time, but, however long and however costly, nothing less will suffice if a sense of security is ever to return to modern life. The strenuous efforts of Great Britain and her Allies must be unremittingly devoted to this paramount aim. We are not creating great armies in this country to win back a few trenches in Belgium, but to restore, if possible, permanent peace to the world. No sacrifice to attain this noble end can be too great.—*Times*.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CATCH.

PETROL TINS IN THE NORTH SEA.

Mr. G. M. Richmond writes to the *Campbellton Courier*:— Somewhere not far from the North of Scotland, one of our patrol boats noticed a steam drifter casting her nets. The skipper of that patrol boat knew something of fishing methods, and thought it prudent to keep a watchful eye on that steam drifter. He had probably read of a remarkable catch in the sea of Galicia, but he was not quite prepared for that which ultimately fell to his haul. Anyhow, there was something in the manner of shooting those nets which aroused his suspicions, and, when night fell, he thought he would have a look. Returning from a considerable distance from which he had kept that drifter under observation, he commenced to haul the net. First, there came to hand a long length of small line, then a heavier strand, and at the end of that a heavy catch, not of herring but some hundreds of petrol tins! The story was related to me by one who vouches for the facts narrated and is a striking example, not I should say of treachery, but of that marvellous preparation which Germany has shown in preparation of a campaign of aggression long since planned. The exact position of this petrol supply was no doubt correctly indicated to our enemy's submarines. All evidence which in our own slow and lumbering way we are by degrees being able to collect, shows a system of espionage or spy work which we have been all too slow to grapple with.

GERMANY'S EAGERNESS FOR FOOD.

SOME UNDERHAND METHODS.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Daily Mail* states that Germany's eagerness for further food supplies is more and more pronounced as the days pass by. The Act prohibiting importers to re-ship goods which have been shipped to Denmark on the understanding that they will remain in this country will now be strengthened, as it appears that the penalty for acting contrary to the regulations has not the desired effect. A dishonourable case has to-day been made known. A Copenhagen firm was expecting a cargo of wheat from America, and the cargo was shipped in an American steamer, with instruction to call at Stavanger (Norway) for orders. Here the firm ordered the captain to alter his manifest and sail for Stettin, a trick the captain refused to agree to. He consequently headed his ship for Copenhagen in accordance with the original manifest. The frustrated transaction was the chief topic of conversation on the Exchange.

GENTLEMEN "TOMMIES."

AN ORDERLY'S MOTOR CAR AND MAN.

There is no nonsense about the way the Territorials are working. Wealthy young men are forgetting that they were ever accustomed to luxuries, and are taking on all sorts of jobs with the most cheerful enthusiasm. Here is an instance, which is quite typical. I was waiting in the orderly room of one of the most popular regiments. A private was at a typewriter, painfully and laboriously typing a letter. He turned round, saw me watching him, and laughed. "Get my girls 35s a week to do the same job." Just then a sergeant came into the room and, bustling about, knocked over a bottle of paste with a crash on the floor. He turned to the typist private: "Have that mess cleared up," he said, and disappeared. The typist grinned again. "I'll get the orderly; that's his job. What?" The orderly appeared; got his command, and went off for a dust-pan and brush. "Not much in his line," said the typist, as he returned to his work; "his motor-car and man are waiting for him outside."

LORD KITCHENER AND THE COAST RAID.

In the course of his speech on January 6th, in the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener, in a detailed review of the past events, declared that the only important engagement between the British and Germans was on the 20th December when the Indian trenches were violently attacked at Givenchy. The Indians were to a certain extent surprised and some of their trenches were captured, only to be re-taken on the following day with considerable loss to the enemy, by the 1st Army Corps, which was in reserve. The original line was re-established and had since been entirely maintained. The Indians had since enjoyed a period of relief from the trenches.

He said Sir John French's force had been increased by Territorials to which was attached a fine Canadian regiment. Lord Kitchener, dwelling on the Russian campaign, spoke of "the splendid work of our gallant Russian comrades," and concluded by denouncing the wanton German attacks on undefended seaside resorts resulting in deaths among which women and children figured pathetically. The people had behaved with perfect courage and coolness.

Lord Crewe said concerning the cost of Indian troops that the provisional arrangement which at present holds good is that the normal expenses should be paid by the Indian and the remainder by the Imperial Government, but what the final arrangement would be he was not in a position to say.

INFLUENCE OF EAST COAST RAID.

The unexpected strength of Christmas recruiting mentioned by Lord Kitchener was mainly due to the German raid on the north-east coast, which added a new division to the army in two days and an army corps of men during the holidays. Before the raid a Christmas slump was expected, instead of which the normal rate was doubled. The influence of the raid is still being felt in the weekly returns.

The universities and public schools have furnished 20,000 officers since the war began and about 40,000 old boys for the ranks.

GERMAN RESIDENT IN KOBE.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The *Osaka Jiji* says that the preliminary examination of Ch. Holstein, of Messrs. Nickel & Lyons, of Kobe, was concluded on the 11th instant, the accused being committed for public trial in the Kobe Chihō Saibansho. According to the *Jiji*, no conclusive evidence was discovered against accused in connection with the charge of secretly supplying munitions of war to enemy warships, but he was found guilty of kidnapping a headman named Kanekichi Kitamura to Jallut Island in the South Seas, in August last. It is further stated that, in spite of repeated applications, Holstein has not been granted bail.

ILL-TREATED WOMEN.

EIGHT ENGLISH NURSES IN GERMANY.

Eight English nurses arrived at Copenhagen on the 17th December from Belgium, where they were working at Mens until the Germans occupied that town. Since the beginning of September they have been endeavouring to reach neutral Denmark, whence they will return to England as soon as they are recuperated. They were all much broken in body and mind on their arrival here. This was not surprising, as the passage through Germany has not been exactly a pleasure trip. Three times the nurses were detained as spies, arrested, and put into prison, where they were very roughly treated. On many days all the food they received was plain bread and water.

BOMBS FOR ENEMY'S SHIPS.

CHARGE AGAINST GERMANS.

A New York message says that the New Orleans police have arrested three Germans on a charge of conspiring to destroy ships carrying horses, mules, and munitions of war for the Allied Armies in Europe. The plan, as described by the police, was to place infernal machines, operated by clockwork, among the cargoes of the ships. These were to explode after the ships were well out to sea.

One of the men, Hans Halle, explained to the police the mechanism of the engine of destruction and how it could be placed on board ship without the danger of detection. The usual time allowed for the clockwork to act was six and a half days. A bomb taken from the man's hotel was described as containing sufficient explosives to wreck a Dreadnought.

George Sommers, a bar tender of New Orleans, was arrested as an accomplice of Halle.

"BACK FOR GOOD."

GENERAL JOFFRE'S DECLARATION TO ALSATIANS.

The *Bulletin des Armes* publishes an account of a recent visit by General Joffre to the part of Alsace which has again become French.

In the Town Hall of Thann he received a few prominent citizens who since August have carried on the municipal administration, providing the necessary funds out of their own pockets.

After thanking them General Joffre said:—"We have come back for good. You are French henceforward. France brings you respect of your liberties, your traditions, convictions and customs. I am French. You are Alsace. I bring you the kiss of France."

In tones broken with emotion, one of the Alsatiens replied: "For nearly fifty years we have suffered every sorrow and humiliation. We were crushed, wounded, tortured in the name of a civilization which set itself up as superior to ours. This we well knew was untrue. General, you can count on us absolutely."

On leaving the Town Hall, General Joffre was greeted by the crowd which had assembled with cries of "Long live France! Long live French Alsace!"

HOUSES TO LET.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 8, Lee House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [36]

TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road Central, from 1st March next, now occupied by the Telephone Company.
Apply to—
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [56]

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FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [105]

TO LET.

NO. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [54]

TO LET.

NO. 19, BELILIOS TERRACE.

"EILANDONAN," No. 54, Mount Kellett Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished, from 1st March.

No. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1, Fairview), from 1st February.

No. 2, DES VIGUE VILLAS, 51, Peak (Unfurnished), and also No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.

No. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," PEAK, 3 Rooms, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

"HOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915.

No. 82, THE PEAK, (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS) Furnished.

"KIKENDON," Furnished, No. 122, Plantation Road, Peak.

"BEACONFIELD," Battery Path, No. 59, THE PEAK, (CAMERON VILLAS), Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL," Barker Road, Peak.

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LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915. [43]

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OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

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SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK, GODOWNS, New Pea, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [38]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up.

Apply to—

H. E. POLLOCK,

Princo's Building.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1915. [45]

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IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.

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SECRETARY,

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

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[305]

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15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.

Telephone No. 400.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [102]

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[103]

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ITES and AIR GUNS to Variety.

Inspection Invited.

W. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1914. [93]

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AR CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS

and COMPRADORES.

15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

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Hongkong, 18th April, 1914. [94]

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until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to dispense it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

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"EYE-WITNESS" DESCRIPTION.

The following descriptive account, which has been communicated by an "Eye-witness" present with General Headquarters, continues and supplements the narrative published on December 16th of the movements of the British Force and the French Armies in immediate touch with it.

December 17th.

There is now some definite action on our front to report. In conjunction with the French, who are also pressing, a forward movement has been started which has resulted in a small gain of ground.

On the night of the 13th-14th, to the south of the Lys, some of the Indian troops rushed two German sap heads and gained possession of them. On Monday, the 14th, on our right, the artillery of both sides was kept employed, our guns taking the greater share in the action, and there was rifle fire all along the line. It was on the left that a somewhat more important operation was initiated. Here, after a bombardment of a section of the German position, our infantry pushed forward at point to the west of Wytschaete.

We captured some sections of a trench at a loss to the enemy of 130 killed and two officers and 60 men taken prisoners. Beyond our left the Germans were also forced back some distance along the line running between St. Eloi, to the south-east of Ypres and Zonnebeke, to the north of the Ypres-Monin road. North of Ypres the Germans also withdrew at certain points. That night the enemy fired 250 shells into Arrmentieres.

Next day, Tuesday, there was no advance made by either side. To the north of the Lys our artillery action continued, and our infantry maintained the gain in ground made the day before. On our immediate left the French were opposed by a stubborn resistance and made no further progress. During the night, near Givenchy, an assault was carried out in three bodies against the German saps. Two of these attacks were successful, and our troops retained possession of a certain length of each sap. In the centre a minor attack against a German trench was also successful. Beyond our right the French gained some ground.

PUSHING THE ENEMY BACK.

On Wednesday, the 16th, the Germans started what looked like an advance in force against our right, but it did not develop, and in the centre sapping operations alone occupied each side. On our left we maintained the ground won on the 14th, and to the north of us the French made some progress, capturing some 400 yards of trench on the north of the Monin Road from which we were driven by the Prussian Guard on October 11th.

On Thursday, the 17th, nothing happened on our right, but it was noticeable that the enemy showed signs of being in expectation of an attack by manning his fire trenches in force. In the centre sapping continued, and some of our heavy guns obtained several hits upon a German howitzer battery and what appeared to be a headquarters. On our left our action was confined to that of the artillery, the infantry not advancing beyond the line they had gained on the 14th. In this quarter of the field two German soldiers who had crawled out of their trenches to throw hand-grenades were both blown up by a premature burst of one of those missiles.

Beyond our left, up in the north, a German counter-attack on the night of the 16th-17th near Lombaertzyde was repulsed, and the Germans were slowly forced back east and south of Nieupoort and lost about 100 sailors and marines, captured by the French.

From a prisoner captured on the 14th it has been ascertained that both the 23rd Regiment and Jagers suffered enormous losses on November 4th. The same man described November 5th as a "terrible day," and mentions that he had never before seen such mud as that in which the Germans were operating, and that the troops were suffering very much from the water in the trenches. The shelling that he went through on the 14th of this month he states to have exceeded all his previous experiences.

We have reason to believe from the evidence of prisoners that many of the Landwehr are heartily sick of the war and resent the harsh treatment of their officers. They have been persuaded that the British ill-treat their prisoners, and but for this some would be willing to surrender.

The Germans appear to be discarding their helmets, the Pickelhauben, with which they have for 10 years been associated in the eyes of the world. Also, probably for purposes of concealment, they are covering the red bands of their forage caps with strips of grey cloth.

THE ENEMY'S CUNNING DEFENCES.

The opposition now being encountered resembles to some extent that met with by us in the beginning of October, when we first reached the Franco-Belgian frontier and before the Germans brought up their full force and assumed the offensive. It has one great difference, however, and that is that the enemy is in much greater force and his positions are much stronger and better organized than they were two months ago. Then an advance by either side implied movement across enclosed and very difficult country—as it does still—and for us it meant the attack of skillfully but hastily fortified strong points or villages held to a large extent by cavalry and Jagers. With a large proportion of machine guns, what we have in front of us to-day is no longer a succession of isolated points.

There still are such points, and some are the same, but they are stronger and form part of a practically continuous defensive zone, consisting in some places of several lines of cunningly sited and carefully constructed works. This zone really amounts to a maze of fire trenches and obstacles. Every known form of obstacle is used, the

entanglements—to select the most common—varying from loose coils of wire to securely staked networks of from 18in. to nearly 6ft. in height and of different widths.

These measures of defence are only such as are to be expected from troops who are well trained and have ample resources and time. And there are, of course, ways in which they can be overcome. But, where these methods are applied, the rate of advance is necessarily slow, and, when it is reported in laconic terms that ground has been gained at a certain point, topographically the gain may amount to only a few yards. Tactically, on the other hand, the progress implied by even such a small step forward may be important, for a trench, a cluster of trenches, the edge of a wood, a building, a village, or a knoll, may have been reached, the possession of which will facilitate further operations.

Siege approaches, such as saps, help the attacker to advance under cover and so to minimize loss, but they do not and cannot obviate liability to surprise reoccupations of the nature indicated when once the enemy's works are gained. The only certain method of preventing this is by a prolonged bombardment with high explosive shells till trenches, mines, and machine guns are reduced to scrap heaps, or to mine under them and blow them into the air.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER ON THE WAR.

"FREEDOM BREEDS LOYALTY."

In a speech at Montreal Sir Wilfrid Laurier, ex-Premier of Canada, said he supported the Canadian Government in sending troops to Europe because he loved the land of his ancestors, France, and, above all, the land of liberty, England.

So long as there was any danger at the front, so long as victory had not been won, Belgium not restored to her rights, France not made safe against aggression, and so long as small nations were not secure in their independence, he would stand by the Prime Minister of Great Britain in the position he had taken.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier argued

COMPANY MEETING.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO. (LTD).

"HOPEFUL ANTICIPATIONS FULLY REALIZED."

The second annual ordinary general meeting was held on December 22nd at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, under the presidency of M. W. F. Turner.

The Secretary (Mr. Alfred W. Berry) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman expressed the directors' deep regret at the death of their late colleague, Sir Hubert Jennings. Proceeding, he reminded the shareholders that at the last annual meeting the directors laid before them the hopeful anticipations which had been formed concerning the business for the year 1913-1914, and remarked that these anticipations had been fully realized. The net profit for the year was £155,959, which compared very satisfactorily with the corresponding figure of £85,854 in the preceding year. Dealing with the balance-sheet, he pointed out that they had cash at bankers and in hand on June 30th last amounting to £188,977, of which £138,591 was in London, £3,214 in transit from China, and £33,171 with their bankers in Brussels. At the end of July last the balances at their bankers in Brussels were larger than usual—over £20,000. Both the shares and debentures of the company were held very largely in Belgium, and considerable funds had to be kept in Brussels in order to meet the coupons which were in course of payment all the year round. In addition, there were orders for machinery and stores, amounting to a large sum, which had been placed on the Continent, the payment for which had to be provided for. As soon as war broke out communication with Belgium was so seriously interrupted that such communication as remained was practically useless, and in the third week of August, with the German occupation of Brussels, communication ceased entirely.

THE YEAR'S PROFIT: INCREASED DIVIDEND.

Continuing, he said that the profit for the year to June 30th amounted to £155,959, as already detailed to you. The balance brought forward from the previous year was £25,854, making a total of £181,513. From this we have to deduct income-tax paid to June 30th, 1914, £29,245, and the interim dividend of 5 per cent, free of income-tax, which was paid on May 15th last, £20,000, leaving an available balance of £132,268, as compared with an available balance in the previous balance-sheet of £80,854. You will remember that the total dividend for the previous year was 8 per cent. The directors have given careful consideration to the question of the final dividend, and in the result they have decided to recommend a final dividend of 6 per cent, making a total of 10 per cent for the year, leaving a balance of £25,298 to be carried forward to the next year. In ordinary circumstances they would doubtless have felt justified in proposing a larger dividend. They have, however, had to take into consideration the fact that the balance to the company's credit at their bankers in Brussels is not available and will not be available during the course of the war, and that in the meantime we are having to provide in London for expenditure which would otherwise have been made in Brussels. They have also had to consider the present and future demands upon the Kaian Mining Administration, and also the fall in exchange, to both of which I will refer later. It would have been more agreeable to the directors to have declared a larger dividend, but the special circumstances I have mentioned, and the extraordinary times through which we are passing require them to exercise both prudence and foresight. The financial position of the company is strong, and we feel that it is our duty to keep it so.

INCREASE OF 40 PER CENT. IN COAL SALES.

Now as to the business done by the Kaian Mining Administration during the past year, our report tells you that the sales of coal amounted to 2,411,038 tons, which compares with a total of 1,728,296 tons for the preceding year—that is, an increase of 40 per cent. The report further states that the sales for the current year, that is, for the five months July to November inclusive, show a satisfactory increase over those for the corresponding period of the past year. Perhaps it is not advisable, and certainly it is not necessary, to go into details on this subject. The figures speak for themselves. The general manager reports that developments work has been actively carried on at all mines to meet the increased output required with the result that at the end of the year there were 14,440,000 tons in sight, an increase of nearly 1,000,000 tons compared with the same date last year. It may interest you to know that the number of coolies employed underground in the various mines is about 13,000.

It is, of course, impossible that such a great development as has taken place in our business can be effected without involving a large capital expenditure. A washing plant has been installed at the Linsi Mine and is just coming into operation, by means of which the high percentage of ash in various grades of coal will be reduced, and consequently better prices will be obtained for them. A high-tension power line between Linsi and Chongchong is in course of erection and will be completed in a few months time, and the necessary materials are being ordered for the continuation of this line to the Machiaky Mine and to Tongshan. The general manager states that "as it seems probable that in the future the total output from all mines will be required to be increased above 9,000 tons per diem, I foresee that further large expenditure, spread over the next few years, may prove necessary, chiefly for the increased generation of electricity and the connecting up of all mines with a high-tension power line from the Linsi Power House."

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The capital expenditure for the current year will be very large, and as I have already mentioned, we have had to take that fact into account in considering the

amount of the dividend we are proposing to pay, inasmuch as it is necessary that this Company should be prepared to do its part in any financial emergency that may arise. One of the principal directions in which the business has expanded and is expanding is in the overseas trade, which is carried on through the port of Chinwantao. The manager states that—

To cope with the increased traffic and in view of the cheaper cost of employing large steamers of deep draft, a full and complete dredging plant has been purchased in order to carry out a scheme for dredging the harbour and the approach. The plant has now been delivered and will in a short time start working, but nothing very much will be able to be done this year before the winter sets in. In a few months' time work will be started on the lengthening of the breakwater by 200ft. and in converting 50ft. of the low quay at the shore end of the pier to a higher level quay, this work, when completed, will allow two additional deep-water berths for steamers, and will considerably relieve the congestion which has occurred during the past year, when delays to steamers have at various times been very considerable.

PROSPECTS: THE QUESTION OF EXCHANGE.

As regards the current year, the manager wrote on October 20th that prospects for the financial year were (in the past years) that the output would be increased up to nearly three million tons, but it is difficult to say at present how far the demand for coal will be affected by the European War, that much depends on the effect of the war on trade in general, and especially on the financial situation in China, but that at the time of writing there was no appreciable difference in the state of affairs generally, and he trusted that that might continue. Of course, no one can undertake to anticipate the future or the effect on trade in any part of the world of such a gigantic and unprecedented conflict as that which is now raging in Europe. We are feeling it severely in regard to the question of exchange. The average rate of exchange on our remittances from China during the year ended June last was about 1s. 10d. per dollar. Since the outbreak of the war the exchange has fallen rapidly and heavily until at the present time it is approximately 1s. 6d. per dollar. This will appreciably affect our share of the profits for the current year; but, on the other hand, we are carrying forward into the current year a larger balance to the credit of the profit and loss account, and from the information which I have laid before you it is reasonable to expect that our share of the profits in China will show a substantial increase. There we must leave it.

There are only one or two other matters to mention. You have heard in the notice of meeting which was read of the alteration it is proposed to make in the articles of association, clause 83, by cancelling the first sentence, and substituting for it the statement that the board shall be entitled as from July 1st, 1914, to receive by way of remuneration each year the sum of £4,800. This is not an increase in the remuneration provided in the articles of association, but merely a re-statement of it. The effect is that the board as now constituted will receive the total remuneration originally provided in the Company's articles, and it will be divided amongst them in such manner as they may agree upon. The other point I wish to mention does not arise on the accounts for the year, but in connection with the war. We have felt it our duty to vote a sum of 1,000 guineas to the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund, a sum of £250 to the British Red Cross Fund, and £200 to the Belgian Relief Fund. In doing so we exercised the powers given us under the constitution of the Company, and we feel sure that each of these payments will receive the approval of the shareholders. I now beg to move: "That the directors' report and accounts to June 30th, 1914, be and they are hereby received and adopted, and that a further dividend be declared of 5 per cent, making 10 per cent for the year, free of income-tax, payable forthwith."

Major H. A. MICKLE, D.S.O., seconded the motion, which was at once carried unanimously.

The auditors, Messrs. Annan, Dexter & Co., were re-elected, and a resolution was also passed approving the alteration of the articles of association referred to by the Chairman.

The proceedings then terminated.

"WE BELONG."

SONG OF THE CABLERS.

"From East and West and South the grim assurances have come throbbing through the cables. 'Is it horses, men, guns, ships, food, gold?' Say what it is the bearers of the British Standard need, and we send it, and more, on the instant. We bring 'What orders for us?' From 'Our House' by 'Traveller' in the 'Standard of Empire Supplement.' Is it ships? or horses? or men? Is it food? or guns? or gold? Take it, Mother, and then We will send it over again. We are paying a debt to-day that dates from the days of old, Lest Huns should harry the land and England be bought and sold—Steady and staunch as steel, wise in a world gone wrong, We follow close at your heel, Mother—For We Belong! The earth may be drenched in blood, And weary and sick with pain, And men be stamped in the mud, And Death sweep down like a flood. We are fighting with you to-day for no material gain, Lest Dishonour rule the world and the Mad Barbarian reign; Ready with guns and gold, be the battle short or long, The same as in days of old, Mother—For We Belong! We learned to walk at your knee—Shall we forsake your need? Whatever the issue be, We are ready, overseas, Proud and truly proud, to be part of the Building Breed. Gold and guns shall be sent, horses and men shall heed: Food and the ships are here, and a grim and goodly throng, And the way of the War is clear, Mother—For We Belong!"

CULLEN GOULDSBURY.

Mpowsko, N. Rhodesia.

A VISIT TO THE GERMAN FLEET.

HARD TRAINING ABOARD.

THE "SUPER-DREADNOUGHT" SUBMARINE.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, December 20th. The special correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, under date of 14th November, 24th, sends a long account of "a day with the Kaiser's Navy." He reports that the Germans appear to be banking on a new "super-dreadnought-submarine," one of which is U. 33. He was permitted to inspect her while her commander recited the list of British super-dreadnoughts which he hoped shortly to send to the bottom. "I have some friends on the *Agas*—that is, I had some," this officer said, "and I shall be delighted to meet her, though the *Lion* or *Tiger*, or even *King George V.* will do if we do not see the *Agas*." Despite this kind of conversation, the Kiel correspondent says "the Germans are not over-elated." He was taken in a steam pinnace round Kiel harbour, where two battle squadrons, one of eight Dreadnoughts and the other composed of an equal number of older battleships, were riding at anchor.

ON BOARD THE "MARKGRAF."

He boarded the *Markgraf* and found "all the gun-crew being driven at top speed, some in pantomime shadow, others with real shells." The correspondent proceeds—

"About five hours a day of gun drill are now the rule, I was told, as many men among the reservists need plenty of work. They looked a particularly fine set of men, and went at their work as if playing a game. The first lieutenant invited the American visitor to the forward turret, where he promptly put his two 12in. guns through their paces. The English Dreadnought is about seven miles away, the lieutenant suggested, and then blew a tin whistle and the gun crews stood at attention. For the next 10 minutes pandemonium reigned in the turrets. A touch of realism was added when one of the 12in. guns jammed, and when the lieutenant shouted the last desperate order which is given when a whole gun crew has been put out of action, and from below a fresh lot of gunners swarmed up to take their place. 'I can fire one shot every 20 seconds—that is to say, each gun every 40 seconds,' the lieutenant explained.

"All the 6in. guns on both sides of the *Markgraf* were in mock action. In the hospital wards others were getting practical instruction in first-aid work, while the more seriously wounded were being placed on the operating tables. Elsewhere in the Dreadnought imaginary fires were being extinguished and every possible contingency was being practised for.

TORPEDO PRACTICE.

"Perhaps the most interesting of all was the torpedo practice under battle conditions. To save time, the water was not pumped out of the torpedo tubes before reloading as in peace practice, but allowed to flood the room inches deep. Here, too, the men were being driven along under high pressure and were tired. The last time of one minute five seconds was registered for swinging a torpedo down from the ceiling, where six spare torpedoes were fastened, ramming it into the torpedo tube, and making ready to fire.

The correspondent made a tour of the big navy yard, where 8,000 men were working by day and 3,000 by night. It was already dark and the work of turbine and boiler building and so forth was carried on by the light of only a few small lanterns. He notes as "most significant" the fact that the work was "not being pushed in those fighting ships under construction which could not possibly be finished under a year, while the main effort was being devoted to those which would be in fighting trim in three months or less." At Friedrichsrode another 3,000 men were working night and day making torpedoes and torpedo tubes.

AWAITING THE DAY.

The correspondent reports as noticeable the uniformity in the conversation of the officers at Kiel. "All were looking forward to taking their part in the great deciding naval engagement, all were certain that it would come, and all equally scouted the idea that the German ships were afraid to come out and fight. The English will find German warships in the North Sea now if they go to look for them," one officer remarked. The British numerical superiority is chiefly in smaller ships. Another said, "In Dreadnoughts we are not at such a great disadvantage. But mere superiority in tonnage and metal-throwing ability will not be the deciding factors in the great battle. None of the officers, however, is willing to hazard a guess when the big battle will take place."

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW

3 p.m.—A Garden Fête in the grounds of the University.

Tuesday, 2nd Feb.—

11.30 p.m.—West Point Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Noon—Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

12.15 p.m.—Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Tuesday, 9th Feb.—

Noon—Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Wednesday, 10th Jan.—

Noon—Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 28th at 11.03 a.m.—Pressure has decreased quickly over Japan and the Loochoos and risen moderately to considerably over the Coast of China and Annam.

The anti-cyclone has passed into the Pacific and another area of high pressure has formed over N. China. The depression near Shanghai yesterday has moved quickly eastward and deepened considerably. It is now central in the neighbourhood of Nagasaki. The depression over Indo-China has filled up.

Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail over the east and South Coast of China and the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood.	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh, fine, cloudy later.
Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

28th JANUARY, 1915, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Yanchow.	7 a.	30.91	—	—	SE	5	—
Ningbo.	6 a.	30.91	—	—	SE	5	—
Hakodate.	—	30.14	—	—	NNE	1	—
Tokio.	—	30.86	—	—	SE	5	—
Kobe.	—	30.72	—	—	SE	5	—
Nagasaki.	—	30.72	—	—	SE	5	—
Kagoshima.	—	30.90	—	—	NW	5	—
Oshima.	—	30.97	—	—	N	5	—
Naha.	—	30.97	—	—	NW	5	—
Ishijima.	—	30.01	—	—	N	4	—
Bonin Is.	—	30.12	—	—	SE	1	—
Chefoo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wenhaiwei.	—	30.29	21	93	N	5	b
Batou.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiungking.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changhai.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai.	—	30.34	34	—	NW	3	o
Guntau.	—	30.25	34	—	N	7	om
Sharp Peak.	—	30.16	60	—	ENE	5	or
Amoy.	—	30.00	60	84	E	1	f
Swatow.	—	30.02	62	100	NW	1	o
Taiho.	—	30.07	—	—	—	—	—
Taihu.	—	30.04	—	—	—	—	—
Taiwan.	—	30.01	—	—	—	—	—
Kashan.	—	29.98	—	—	—	—	—
Beauneau.	—	30.02	—	—	—	—	—
Chong.	—	30.08	59	76	NW	3	o
Hongkong.	—	30.03	64	96	—	—	—
Gap Rock.	—	30.01	—	—	NNE	3	b
Macao.	—	30.02	61	—	NW	1	o
Wachow.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haihow.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phalien.	—	30.18	64	—	SE	2	o
Touane.	—	30.02	68	—	SE	2	o
Cape St. James.	—	30.95	73	—	NW	0	d
Aparri.	—	30.99	71	—	NW	0	d
Manila.	—	30.98	71	—	NW	0	d
Legaspi.	—	30.98	71	—	NW	0	d
Iloilo.	—	30.99	79	—	NNE	1	o
Boac.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cebu.	—	29.97	84	—	E	2	o
Labuan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahr. height on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, by blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hail, lightning, or overcast, or passing showers, or actual rain, snow, or thunder, or visibility, or wave height.
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 28th.

	Previous Day at 9 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer.	29.99	30.03	30.06
Temperature.	68	64	70
Humidity.	79	96	64
Wind Direction.	East	—	West
Force.	2	0	2
Weather.	o	ci	b
Rain.	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 27th 69

Lowest open air Temperature on 27th 61

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 29th January to 4th February, 1915.

		HIGH WATER.	LOW WATER.
Day.	Month.	H'kong. Mean Time.	H'kong. Mean Time.
Jan.	29	10.43 a.	4.11 p.
Feb.	30	10.36 a.	4.03 p.
Mar.	31	10.27 a.	3.53 p.
Apr.	1	10.17 a.	3.43 p.
May.	2	10.07 a.	3.33 p.
Jun.	3	9.57 a.	3.23 p.
Jul.	4	9.47 a.	3.13 p.
Aug.	5	9.37 a.	3.03 p.
Sep.	6	9.27 a.	2.53 p.
Oct.	7	9.17 a.	2.43 p.
Nov.	8	9.07 a.	2.33 p.
Dec.	9	8.57 a.	2.23 p.
Jan.	10	8.47 a.	2.13 p.
Feb.	11	8.37 a.	2.03 p.
Mar.	12	8.27 a.	1.53 p.
Apr.	13	8.17 a.	1.43 p.
May.	14	8.07 a.	1.33 p.
Jun.	15	7.57 a.	1.23 p.
Jul.	16	7.47 a.	1.13 p.
Aug.	17	7.37 a.	1.03 p.
Sep.	18	7.27 a.	0.53 p.
Oct.	19	7.17 a.	0.43 p.
Nov.	20	7.07 a.	0.33 p.
Dec.	21	6.57 a.	0.23 p.
Jan.	22	6.47 a.	0.13 p.
Feb.	23	6.37 a.	0.03 p.
Mar.	24	6.27 a.	—
Apr.	25	6.17 a.	—
May.	26	6.07 a.	—
Jun.	27	5.57 a.	—
Jul.	28	5.47 a.	—
Aug.	29	5.37 a.	—
Sep.	30	5.27 a.	—
Oct.	31	5.17 a.	—

THE TAIKOO DOCK YARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

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GRAVING DOCK—787' by 88' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.

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PETROL AND KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 160 B.H.P.

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MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHENAN, British str., 1,354, Lloyd Jones, 28th January—Shanghai 24th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 HONG MOH, British str., 2,555, 28th January—Singapore 22nd January, General.—Chinese.
 ISSHIO MARU, Japanese str., 921, R. Minagawa, 28th January—Takau 26th January, Nil.—Chinese.
 KATORI MARU, Japanese str., 6,530, B. Kon, 27th January—Shanghai 24th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 MIYAGASAKI MARU, Japanese str., 2,916, K. Munakata, 28th January—Singapore 17th January, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 MIYO MARU, Japanese str., 980, N. Tachibana, 27th January—Port Courbet 24th January, Coal.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 THINOS, Dutch str., 7,500, E. H. Kroes, 26th January—Macassar 21st January, Sugar.—Java-China-Japan Lin.
 VILLE DE LA CROIX, French str., 3,558, Riquier, 28th January—Marseilles 27th December, General.—Messageries Maritimes.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Chenan* reports: Light northerly winds and fine weather.
 The Japanese str. *Miyagasaki Maru* reports: Strong N.E. monsoon and squally weather.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
 Per *Chenan*, from Shanghai, Mrs. McLean and Mr. Maitland.
 Per *Ville de la Croix*, for Hongkong, from Singapore, etc., Mr. John Coulthart, Mr. E. B. Davis, Mr. T. D. Tigart, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Seward, from Saigon, Mrs. Jesula and 2 children, and Miss Maria Dobris.

DEPARTED.
 Per *Katori Maru*, for Europe, etc., Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Green, Capt. S. Yamamoto, Mr. L. Moudra, Mr. S. L. Cohen, Mr. Y. Okamoto, Mrs. T. D. S. Sharp, Mr. G. Wolf, Mr. J. D. Bachelier, Mrs. Millward, Capt. and Mrs. R. C. M. Ruxton, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shepherd, Mr. R. C. Porter, Mr. T. Tsuda, Mr. W. A. Sundheimer, Mr. J. Rosenthal, Mr. E. Warren, Mr. F. Bevington, Mrs. A. Riggio and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. D. Paterson, Mrs. M. Barlow, Mrs. F. Suzuki and child, Mr. James Johnston, Mrs. B. Honda and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. Alker, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. White, Miss A. Turner, Mr. C. Bunje, Mr. Farrell, Mr. M. Matsui, Mr. S. A. Seth, Mrs. C. W. Mead, Mr. S. Suzuki, Mr. and Mrs. Hastie, Mrs. B. S. Tegner and 2 children, Miss M. Church, Mr. H. Maurice, Miss Kojima, Miss J. Joseph, Mr. C. Mills, Mrs. N. Ikeda, Mr. G. J. Smith, Mr. Zoller, Mr. E. Tanimoto, Mr. R. Ard, Mr. N. Midzuta, Mr. J. Sakagami, Mr. H. Minami, Mr. S. Hirata, Mr. G. T. Anderson, Mr. J. Robert, Mr. R. Dunlop, Mr. A. J. Scott, Mr. U. Sakiya, Mr. K. Imano, Mrs. M. Chori, Mrs. R. Hirano, Mr. M. Takagi, Miss S. Kodera, Mr. and Mrs. Matsuda, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ford, Mrs. A. Saboly, Miss M. Broom, Mr. P. Mulchand, Mr. F. Fenta, Mr. Wowan and infant, Mrs. Holz and infant, Mr. S. T. Moorjani and Mr. P. Luchera.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPH, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR SAVANNA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NUBIA," Captain A. B. Garwood, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for Bombay TO-DAY, the 29th January, 1915, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOOLTAR," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "PERSIA" due in London on the 15th March, 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.
 For NEW YORK via JAPAN PORTS AND PANAMA CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALANAR COAST.)

S.S. "CHINESE PRINCE," On or about 8th Feb.
 For Freight or information apply to SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Agents.
 Hongkong, 19th January, 1915.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	SECT.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NUBIA	Brit. str.	1	A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
LONDON & SINGAPORE via SHANGHAI, COLOMBO, &c.	RADNORSHIRE	Brit. str.	1	A. Collyer	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow.
MASSILLIES via PORTS	NAMUR	Brit. str.	1	Mages	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st Mar., at Noon.
MASSILLIES, LONDON & via SINGAPORE, &c.	CONDILLERS	Brit. str.	1	Mages	Messageries Maritimes	On 6th Feb., at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TAOOMIA via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	KASHIMA MARU	Jan. str.	1	M. Ford	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th Feb., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SHANTUNG via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	PANAMA MARU	Jan. str.	1	J. Kanoo	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 4th Feb., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TAOOMIA via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	SADO MARU	Jan. str.	1	K. Asakawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th Feb., at Noon.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SHANTUNG MARU	Jan. str.	1	T. Saito	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 13th Feb., at 3 P.M.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	CHITOSE PRINCE	Brit. str.	1	A. J. Hall	SHANTUNG, TAOOMIA & Co.	On 24th Feb.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	1	A. G. Stevens	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 9th Feb., at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jan. str.	1	H. S. Smith	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 17th Feb., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	MONSIEUR	Jan. str.	1	J. Hill	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd Feb., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	SHINTO MARU	Jan. str.	1	T. Saito	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 2nd Mar., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PANAMA & OCEANIC PORTS via JAPAN	ARTO MARU	Jan. str.	1	G. L. Smith	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 12th Feb., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	HITACHI MARU	Jan. str.	1	E. J. Tadd	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-day.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	AUDENHAM	Jan. str.	1	S. Wada	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Feb., at D'light.
JAPAN	SURAT	Jan. str.	1	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th Feb., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LAISHANG	Jan. str.	1	J. H. Lishman	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU	Jan. str.	1	Lloyd Jones	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	Jan. str.	1	S. Flinderson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Feb., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	V. CYOTAT	Jan. str.	1	Babb	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Feb., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHUNAN	Jan. str.	1	E. St. Jones	DAVID SARGENT & Co., Ltd.	On 4th Feb., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	CHUNAN	Jan. str.	1	G. W. Gookman, R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 9th Feb., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Jan. str.	1	Nalamura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Feb.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	KUNSHANG	Jan. str.	1	A. Collyer	JAVA-ONTA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MAITA	Jan. str.	1	K. Hattori	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 3rd Feb., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	KAWACHI MARU	Jan. str.	1	Y. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 1st Feb., at Noon.
AMOI & TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI	NAMUR	Jan. str.	1	S. Tokushige	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at 10 A.M.
AMOI & KIELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI	SOSU MARU	Jan. str.	1	W. C. Pasmore	DOUGLAS LARPAKE & Co.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOOW	KATO MARU	Jan. str.	1	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LARPAKE & Co.	On 2nd Feb., at 1 P.M.
SWATOW	HAISHING	Jan. str.	1	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LARPAKE & Co.	On 5th Feb., at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOOW	HAISHING	Jan. str.	1	W. G. C. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Feb., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOOW	HAISHING	Jan. str.	1	E. Forsyth	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th Feb., at 8 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	KUNSHANG	Jan. str.	1	Pannafather	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Feb., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	TAISHANG	Jan. str.	1	D. A. Gardiner	JAVA-ONTA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAISHANG	Jan. str.	1	H. Mathias	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 2nd Feb., at 11 A.M.
BATAVIA, OCHERIDON, SAMARANG, &c.	TAISHANG	Jan. str.	1	W. Froer	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SINGAPORE, MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Jan. str.	1	W. McClure	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Feb., at 8 A.M.
PAHOE & HAIPHONG	KATONG	Jan. str.	1			
PAHOE & HAIPHONG	HOHOW	Jan. str.	1			
HAIPHONG	TAISHANG	Jan. str.	1			

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL—January 29th to 7th February, 1915.
 A special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our sailings to Manila of the 29th and 30th January, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

RETURN PORTS TO JAPAN.
 The Steamers "KUNSHANG," "NAGASAKI" and "FOCHOOW" leave about every 2 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 27 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMANO," and "KUMANO," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning via the same route. Time occupied 8 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A fully qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Labad, Davao, Singapore, Taiwan, Osaka, Yokohama and Japan.

Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 26th January, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.,

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 15th April, 1914.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

FOR LONDON ... "RADNORSHIRE" ... On 30th Jan.

TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" AND "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

AGENTS

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
 KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
 CHINA 10200 tons NILE 10000 tons
 PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

MONGOLIA Sailing WEDNESDAY, 17th Feb., at 1 P.M.
 PERSIA (via Manila) TUESDAY, 2nd Mar., at Noon.
 KOREA TUESDAY, 8th Mar., at 1 P.M.
 SIBERIA WEDNESDAY, 17th Mar., at 1 P.M.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moretti, the world-famous chef. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—billiard, water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, chess games, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of Passage is Our First Consideration.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

B. C. MORTON, AGENT,

KING'S BUILDINGS.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

"MONTEAGLE"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

24th FEBRUARY AND 1st MAY.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

PASSAGE RATES:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 AND £45.

Rates to other Ports furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

ASIA MARU, Japanese str., 1,538, Y. Nishi, 23rd January—Wetihaiwei 17th January, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

BANRI MARU, Japanese str., 2,358, T. Soza, 23rd January—Keelung 21st January, General.—Doddwell & Co.

BERGEGAN, Dutch str., 2,447, Von Waerden, 21st January—Dahly 15th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BOSABERG, Japanese str., 3,368, K. Kurozumi, 24th January—Moji 18th January, Flour and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BOYAREN, Russian str., 1,010, G. Boiding, 20th January—Pakhoi 17th January, Rice.—Chinese.

CHENOTU, British str., 1,338, J. Speed, 21st January—Dahly 10th January, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,196, J. Doyle, 20th January—Kwang Yen 19th January, Cement Stone.—Shevan, Tomes & Co.

CHOYANG, British str., 1,424, Holmwood, 27th January—Swatow 26th January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DAICI MARU, Japanese str., 1,500, S. Takushige, 27th January—Swatow 26th January, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DAIYA MARU, Japanese str., 1,735, Goto, 25th January—Wakamatsu 18th January, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.

DAITEN MARU, Japanese str., 4,555, W. Nakagawa, 25th January—Dairen 18th January, General.—Chinese.

FAUSANG, British str., 1,460, H. S. Malkin, 26th January—Moji 21st January, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAICHING, British str., 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 27th January—Swatow 26th January, General.—Douglas Larpaik & Co.

HIYOSHI MARU, Japanese str., 1,450, S. Fujii, 28th January—Moji 21st January, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

HIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,001, Suzuki, 21st January—Mitsui 15th January, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HOIHOW, British str., 897, W. Freer, 26th January—Hollow 25th January, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

JADE, French str., 298, J. Pannier, 22nd January—Daiphong 20th January, General.—Order.

KUBICHOV, British str., 1,220, Forsyth, 20th January—Pakhoi 23rd January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KWANTON, Chinese str., 2,415, Stewart, 25th January—Shanghai 22nd January, General.—Chinese.

MONTEAGLE, British str., 3,945, F. L. Davidson, 17th January—Bombay 1st January, Nil.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,460, K. Hashimoto, 25th January—Shanghai 22nd January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

ORIENTAL, British str., 5,284, A. L. Valentini, 27th January—Bombay 12th January, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

PAKHOI, British str., 1,228, D. Davies, 25th January—Shanghai 21st January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PANAMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,755, J. Kanoo, 23rd January—Tacoma 20th January, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

RADNORSHIRE, British str., 2,600, Willats, 25th January—Manila 22nd January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIBETORO MARU, Japanese str., 2,478, T. Narito, 23rd January—Nagasaki 13th January, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

STANDARD, British str., 894, A. B. Bull, 26th January—Bangkok and Swatow 25th January, General.—Thoresen & Co.

SUMATRA, Swedish str., 3,367, O. C. Nordfeld, 24th January—Singapore 13th January, General.—Swedish Trading & Co.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,248, Westerlund, 23rd January—Shanghai 20th January, General.—Chinese.

TELEMACHOUS, British str., 1,340, A. Fraser, 23rd January—Saigon 8th January, General.—Chinese.

TOKYA MARU, Japanese str., 1,910, Shimidzu, 24th January—Karatsu 17th January, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.

TUNG SHAN, British str., 2,599, J. W. Muir, 25th January—Singapore 18th January, Salt.—Order.

TUNGUS, Norwegian str., 1,039, Cornelissen, 24th January—Bangkok 16th January, Rice.—Chinese.

UNRAI MARU, Japanese str., 2,686, Tasaki, 24th January—Wakamatsu 18th January, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

VARG, Norwegian str., 873, J. Jobson, 27th January—Swatow 26th January, General.—Chinese.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Umta* left Calcutta on the 8th January, and may be expected here on or about the 26th January.

The str. *Umta*, from Calcutta, left Saigon on the 27th January, and may be expected here on or about the 1st February.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The E. & A. str. *St. Albans* left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila) on the 27th January, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th February.

